The New-York Times.

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GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

Policy of the Treasury Department in Relation to the Loan.

The Fishermen Warned by Mr. Fish Against Butler's Leadership.

A $100,000 Bank Robbery in Trenton, N. J.

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Speaker Carter Announces that He will Seize the State-House.

Gathering of the Legislators at Albany for To-Night's Struggle.

M. Thiers' Continuance in Office Produces a Sense of Relief.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Ways and Means Committee on the Syndicate—The Fisheries Question—Work Before the Senate—The Arkansas Congressmen—One Term.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The statement has been made, utterly without foundation, that the Ways and Means Committee, having heard Mr. BOUTWELL on his Syndicate negotiations of the loan, would report the facts to the House without recommendation, which would be a quasi condemnation. There is the best of reason for saying that, on the contrary, the Committee's report, which has been drawn up and will be made this week, will vindicate the Secretary thoroughly, and recommend to the House the adoption of a resolution declaring that he has neither increased the bonded debt, nor expended more than the amount allowed by law in the negotiation of the loan.

INDEMNITY FOR THE FISHERIES.

The Massachusetts cod and mackerel fisheries delegation here had a very interesting interview with the Secretary of State yesterday on the subject of the fishery provisions of the treaty. The delegation were accompanied to the State Department by Hon. JAMES BUFFINTON, Gen. BUTLER and Dr. LORING. They were very courteously received by the Secretary, and a discussion of over an hour followed. This was largely occupied by Gen. BUTLER, who displayed a great deal of temper because Mr. FISH refuses to consent to a postponement of this part of the treaty. The Secretary advised the representatives of the fishing interest not to follow the dangerous lead of Gen. BUTLER in attempting to defeat the treaty, because it would seriously impair their prospect of any recompense for the damage to their business that free fish under the treaty will inflict. Mr. FISH informed the delegation that the President and entire Cabinet were of one mind as to the justice of indemnity for their damaged interests, and though he was not prepared to say just what shape that indemnity should take, he was very sure that its chances would not be increased by any efforts to defeat the treaty. Of course his remarks were not comforting to Gen. BUTLER, who occupied most of the hour in a hot argument against the treaty. But he has so far receded from his first position that he proposes to introduce a bill to-morrow defining the character of the indemnity proposed to be granted. His bill is said to place it in the shape of bounties at the rate of $6 per ton for vessels of 20 tons to 100 tons, which is alleged to be about equal to the former bounty of $4 per ton under the old measurement.

THE LOUISIANA COMMITTEE.

The Select Committee to investigate Louisiana affairs will probably leave on Tuesday or Wednesday. There has been some question as to whether the necessity of going to New-Orleans was not at an end, but yesterday Mr. SCOFIELD, the Chairman, received a dispatch which will probably induce the Committee to make an early departure. It seems that a minority of the House has undertaken to expel the majority, in face of the express provision of the Constitution requiring a two-thirds vote to that end. Light on the matter is certainly needed.

THE MONEY-ORDER OFFICES.

The Post-office Department finds itself obliged to defer the augmentation of the number of the money-order offices, which was to have taken place Jan. 1, until July 1, because of the recent connection with the money-order system of England. Every office in this country must first be informed of this system and its connections before new offices can be established. Besides, the readjustment of salaries of Postmasters, on July 1, will unquestionably reveal the fact that a largely additional number of offices are entitled to the designation, and they will all be included in one list, as new designations will hereafter be made once a year.

WORK BEFORE THE SENATE.

In the Senate to-morrow at 1 o'clock, Mr. EDMUNDS has the floor for a speech on the subject of reform in the civil service. Mr. MORTON is watching an opportunity to call up his resolution fixing the time for the final adjournment, and he may get the chance to-morrow. Mr. GARRETT DAVIS also has a Seneca stone resolution pending, upon which he has raised a kind of pigeon structure for a speech, which he will try to exhibit to the Senate, or, at least, in the Senate Chamber this week. Then, there is amnesty also trying to hold a place, so that the Senate will not be out of topics for discussion at present.

THE ARKANSAS INVESTIGATIONS.

The action of the House Friday last in sustaining the Elections Committee in refusing to extend the time of Mr. EDWARDS, of Arkansas, for filing testimony to establish his right to the seat he holds against Mr. BOLES, indicates that the further report of the Committee giving the seat to the latter, will also pass. This action of the House is considered to have a considerable influence upon the result of the investigation in the Senate, which will decide upon Mr. CLAYTON's right to his seat. CLAYTON gave the certificate of election to EDWARDS, whereas the House decides it should have been given to BOLES. This was one of the strong points urged against CLAYTON, that he gave the certificate to EDWARDS in pursuance of a corrupt bargain to obtain his own election to the Senate. If the Senate finds, on an examination of the same facts, a different verdict from the House, Arkansas affairs will seem more mixed to outsiders than ever before. But if the Senate reaches the same conclusions as the House, it is hard to see how CLAYTON can retain his seat.

ONE TERM.

We are likely to hear at no distant day from the one-term amendment again, though whether first from its friends or foes does not appear. In the meantime evidence is at hand which shows that all the disappointed office-holders in the country that could be found out have been set at work to manufacture evidence of public sentiment in favor of the amendment, which was to have been read to show the Senate how the whole country demanded the restoration of this *Hamlet* to the play. Thus far, it is understood the results have not been such as were desired. Whether the evidence will be found, when as fully gathered as possible, to be imposing enough to make it a distinct feature of argument as the "evidence" bearing on the Civil Rights bill has been, is yet entirely problematical.

BANK ROBBERY IN TRENTON.

Burglary in the Trenton National Bank—The Watchmen Gagged and Tied—An Alarm Given by a Lady—Escape of the Robbers with $100,000 of Plunder.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 21.—The Trenton Bank was robbed this evening. The burglars entered the bank in the rear, it is supposed, after 6 o'clock. The watchman was in the bank at dusk, and all was right. About 9¼ o'clock Mr. SWEEN and Mr. BAYLES, the two watchmen, entered to go on duty. SWEEN was gagged the moment he entered the front door. BAYLES was tied and blindfolded. A lady passing saw SWEEN seized, and gave the alarm. Some persons rushed to the bank, but the burglars had escaped. Their tools were captured. They did not get into the vault. The only money taken was what was left in the drawers, but the amount is not ascertained.

SECOND DISPATCH.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 21.—There were five burglars. They had with them heavy timbers, two kegs of powder, and an immense number of tools of all kinds. BAYLES, the watchman, went in half an hour before SWEEN came. He was gagged and tied in a chair, and a man stood before him with a pistol. The officers examining the bank found that a number of private boxes had been rifled of United States bonds. Thus far, they have discovered twelve boxes opened. The loss may be $100,000. The burglars got in the vault by prying off the door. The private boxes were in this vault. The funds of the bank were not taken. The burglars left a traveling-bag containing tools and counterfeit coin. People are running to the bank from all points to know about their private boxes. One of the burglars was a very tall man with a bald head. The Police were within two minutes of them.

ALBANY.

Preparing for the Struggle of To-Night—Absentees Returning in every Train.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 21—Evening.—The order for a roll-call of members of the Assembly to-morrow morning has had the effect to hasten the return of a large number of absentees of yesterday. To-night's train from New-York brought up a dozen or more, among whom are Messrs. HAWKINS, JUDD, STRAHAN, MOSELY, FOLEY and others. "HANK" SMITH, "BEN" MANIERRE, GEORGE S. HASTINGS, Gen. BARNUM and Mr. VAN NORT are also among the arrivals to-night. There will be a fierce contest over HAWKINS' bill for the relief of the Finance Department in New-York, which is to come up for a final vote at 8 o'clock to-morrow evening. The friends and opponents of the bill both claim a majority of the votes. If the bill passes, Col. HAWKINS will then introduce a bill to provide for the auditing of all outstanding claims against the City by a Board of Audit, to consist of three persons appointed by the Controller, the President of the Park Commission and the Commissioner of Public Works, each official being allowed to select one member. Should HAWKINS' bill be defeated to-morrow evening, and TWOMBLY's substitute be carried, the Senate will concur in the action of the House, the substitute being almost identical with the bill already reported in that body. S.

LOUISIANA.

Speaker Carter Promises a Sensation To-Day—Sergeants-at-Arms versus Police With Arms.

NEW-ORLEANS, LA., Jan. 21.—CARTER has issued an address to the people stating that he will on Monday, at 11½ A. M., through the Sergeants-at-Arms, proceed to remove from the hall of the House of Representatives, Mechanics' Institute, and the approaches thereto, the Metropolitan Police and armed men, and place the said House, with its organization, as it existed at the adjournment, Jan. 4. He requests the people to close their business, and keep off the streets in the vicinity. The Warmothites having ignored Speaker CARTER, this programme indicates a conflict. The Carterites are said to have 2,000 men.

A Frantic Appeal to the Negroes—Speaker Carter's Declaration in Full.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The following dispatch was received in this city today by Senator WEST, from Gov. WARMOTH of Louisiana:

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 21.

Hon. J. R. West, Washington:

Yesterday and last night a handbill was distributed throughout the city, as follows:

"To arms, to arms, to arms. Colored men to the front. WARMOTH's slaves, at the Mechanics' Institute, pretended today to expel Antoine Adolph, Burch Wilson, Rearson Williams, Ture and Gaddis, John Lott, and other colored members of the House of Representatives. WARMOTH will next attempt to remove INGRAHAM and ANTOINE from the Senate. Rally on Saturday, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Rampart and Canal streets, and let those who have dared to trample on your rights as freemen and citizens tremble until the marrow of their bones shakes. Let the cry be, 'Down with WARMOTH and his thieving crew.' Rally, rally, rally. Liberty or death."

In this morning's papers, the *Times*, *National Republican*, and in the *Bee*, published in both the French and English languages, appeared the following:

Whereas, This violent and illegal action of said H. C. WARMOTH has so far intimidated and embarrassed the General Assembly that a quorum of the House cannot be obtained, and the necessary reforms demanded by the people have thus far been defeated, and the business of the community obstructed, and the public peace threatened and disturbed, and a republican form of government practically and substantially destroyed; and

Whereas, There is no solution of the difficulties nor aversion of the dangers to the liberties by the usurpation and revolutionary violence of the said H. C. WARMOTH, except in the assertion of the Legislative Department of the Government, through its proper officers, of its independence and rights; therefore, in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana, and of the instructions of the House of Representatives, approved by sixteen members of the Senate of said State, I, J. W. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives, notify all whom it may concern that I shall on Monday, the 22d, at 11½ A. M., through the Sergeants-at-Arms of the House over which I preside, proceed to remove from the Hall of the House of Representatives and the approaches thereto the Metropolitan Police and armed men now acting under the illegal order and direction of said H. C. WARMOTH, and place said House, with its organization, as it existed at the hour of adjournment, Jan. 4 last, intact in its hall in the Mechanics' Institute, and I hereby notify all members of the House that no violence or indignity will be practiced upon them, nor intimidation by the Sergeants-at-Arms, or otherwise, to prevent them from regulating the organization of the House of Representatives, as provided by the Constitution and laws of the State, and the rule of the House. I would also warn all Police and other armed men now acting in violation of the law, by order of the said H. C. WARMOTH, against resisting the mandates of the House in the premises, and would notify them that no violence is to be used against them except in case of said illegal resistance, and the citizens are informed that no damage will be done to private property, and no interference had with the Executive office, and they are respectfully requested for the time being to close their places of business, and to keep off the street in the vicinity of the Mechanics' Institute, as this measure, legal in its character, as a last resort, is taken for the protection of public rights and the preservation of a republican Government in the State of Louisiana. The question before our people is no longer a simple one of reform, but a graver issue is presented by the revolutionary acts of the Governor, and that is, whether they will quietly permit him to subvert the State Government and destroy the independence of the legislative department thereof by the most violent and revolutionary acts. The premises considered, we earnestly invite the citizens, irrespective of race or party, to organize and arm themselves as well as they may be able, and report in force in the neighborhood of No. 207 Canal-street, where they will be provided with the necessary commissions and sworn in as assistant sergeants-at-arms, and thus with the law be prepared to protect their rights. I want a force so potent in numbers, and so representative of the community, as will preclude bloodshed and insure abstinence on the part of the Executive from further interference with the General Assembly. You are invited to meet at Rampart-street, near Canal, at 10 o'clock on Monday morning, when the necessary orders will be given. Receiving our power from the people, and desiring to exercise the same in their interest in the hour of peril to their liberties, we invoke their presence and support as the only protection to the State against the crimes and encroachments of a recreant and traitorous Executive.

G. W. CARTER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana.

(Signed,) H. C. WARMOTH.

FRANCE.

Relief Over M. Thiers' Withdrawal of His Resignation—The President's Participation in the Debates.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—President THIERS, yesterday, in reply to the deputation of the Assembly, which called upon him to notify him of the refusal of that body to accept his resignation, said he was worn out and discouraged. He could not change his opinions, and he believed that conflicts similar to the present one were likely to occur between the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government when the military and educational bills came before the Assembly. M. THIERS further said that while for the present he consented to withdraw his resignation the end was inevitable, and sooner or later he would be compelled to retire from the Presidency of the Republic. Marshal MCMAHON also called upon M. THIERS yesterday, and appealed to him, on behalf of the army, to withdraw his resignation. The Marshal said the army would obey the orders of the Assembly, but would not be controlled by a dictatorship, which was likely to follow the unconditional resignation of the President. The members of the Ministry, at the earnest solicitation of M. THIERS, have reassumed their portfolios. Telegrams have been received from several foreign Governments congratulating M. THIERS upon his continuance as chief of the Executive power. The French journals have for some time past expressed disapproval of the constant participation of the President in the discussions of the legislative body. This complaint has been earnestly discussed in the Ministry, which has now decided to make the proposition to the Assembly that M. THIERS shall address it only upon important occasions, for which purpose the pending debate shall at any time be adjourned.

HOMICIDE BY A LUNATIC.

A Woman and Her Two Daughters Shot by Her Brother.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 21.—At 10 o'clock this morning a young man named THEODORE THORN, in a fit of insanity, shot his sister, Mrs. GREEN, and her two daughters, WILHELMINA, aged twelve, and LAMMINA, aged eight. The two former were shot in the stomach, and will probably die. The latter was wounded in the hip and will recover. THORN also attempted to shoot his brother-in-law, and then put the pistol to his own head and fired. The bullet glanced, inflicting a painful but not dangerous wound. THORN is now in hospital. He will be arraigned in the City Court to-morrow morning, where application will be made to send him to a lunatic asylum. All are respectable Germans. GREEN keeps a grocery at the foot of City-street, and lives in the rooms above, where the tragedy occurred.

A Family Poisoned.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 21.—The mother, wife and two daughters of Dr. N. KLUMB, living in the suburbs of Louisville, were poisoned at supper, to-night, by eating some fruit put up in jars. They lay at the point of death for some hours, but the energetic efforts of physicians finally roused the victims from their stupor. There are some hopes now for their recovery.

Brutally Assaults.

Late last night JEREMIAH SULLIVAN, of No. 73 New Chambers-street, and MARGARET SMITH, of No. 15 Baxter-street, while in the room of the latter became involved in a quarrel, during which SULLIVAN assaulted the woman, and struck her on the head with a chair, inflicting severe injuries. The woman was attended by Police-Surgeon HARRINGTON, and SULLIVAN was locked up at the Franklin-street Police-station.

MICHAEL PITZNER, of No. 526 West Fortieth-street, while standing in front of his residence at a late hour last night, was assaulted by a gang of unknown ruffians, one of whom struck him on the head with a hatchet, inflicting a severe wound. He was attended by Dr. ARMSTRONG, and taken to his home. His assailant escaped.

During a fight at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Little Twelfth-street, PATRICK TYRRELL, of No. 226 West Twenty-ninth-street, was struck on the head with some blunt instrument and received a severe scalp wound. His assailant, whom he could not distinguish, made his escape. TYRRELL was taken to his home.

A Young Female Shot and Dangerously Wounded.

At 1 o'clock this morning, EMMA BEHRENS, a German girl, twenty-four years of age, residing at No. 34 Eldridge-street, was shot through the right breast by a pistol in the hands of JACOB WETZEL, of No. 106 East Fifty-second-street, while they were both in the concert-saloon No. 187 Chatham-street. The shooting is said to have been accidental. The wounded girl was taken to the Oak-street Police-station and attended by Dr. STEELE, after which she was taken to her home. WETZEL was arrested, and detained to await an examination.

Arrest of Alleged River Thieves.

At a late hour last night Officers O'CONNELL and GOURLEMAN, of the Nineteenth Precinct, arrested JAMES ROONEY and THOMAS FARRELL, whom the Police allege to be river thieves, and who were found at Forty-fourth-street and First-avenue, having in their possession about 110 feet of four-inch new Manila rope, which is supposed to have been stolen. The rope is at the East Fifty-ninth-street Police Station, awaiting an owner.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The symptoms of Speaker BLAINE's child were more favorable yesterday.

The Grand Duke ALEXIS is expected to look into the Mammoth Cave on his way South.

The Prince of WALES continues to progress most satisfactorily. The Queen will shortly revisit him at Sandringham.

Mr. DEASE, the Liberal candidate for Parliament in Kerry, Ireland, was violently assaulted by a mob on Saturday.

Señor HERRERA is the candidate of the Ministerial party for President of the Spanish Cortes.

The Stock-growers' Association of Colorado have reports showing that very few sheep or cattle were lost this Winter, although it has been the severest known in the Territory.

The Committee of the Austrian Reichsrath, to which the subject was referred, has recommended the ratification of the Trade-mark Convention with the United States.

Seven boys attempted to cross the Acushnet River, at New-Bedford, yesterday, and four of them broke through the ice and were drowned.

The attempt to break the will of WILLIAM HUSSEY, in Saco, Me., involving about $30,000, has resulted in the disagreement of the jury, one juror only sustaining the will.

An unknown man was run over on the Hudson River Railroad, between Germantown and Livingston Creek, yesterday, on whose person a card with the name "W. RILEY," Third-street, Albany, was found.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.

Jack Glass, the Sixth Ward Ruffian, Dangerously Stabbed.

Possible Fatal Result of a Quarrel—A Restaurant-Keeper Carves His Insolent Customer—Eight Terrible Wounds Inflicted.

JACK GLASS, the notorious Sixth Ward ruffian and bully, was dangerously and probably fatally stabbed this morning in the coffee saloon known as MCELROY's restaurant, No. 109 Nassau-street, his assailant being JAMES COSTELLO, a waiter in the place. The wounds sustained by GLASS are both numerous and desperate, and he was apparently bleeding to death when last visited at the hospital.

The origin of the difficulty grew out of GLASS' insolence toward his assailant. The ruffian ordered some ham and coffee, and then made his way to the kitchen, a proceeding contrary to the usages of the place. The waiter, JAMES COSTELLO, ordered GLASS out of the apartment, and was soundly abused therefor by GLASS, who acted with his usual bravado. Finally leaving the kitchen, GLASS sat down to one of the small tables, and repeated his order for some refreshments, at the same time calling COSTELLO by every vile epithet his foul tongue could command. The quarrel continued for several minutes, GLASS stigmatizing the waiter as a thief, a coward, a sneak, with other taunts. COSTELLO, though a small man, replied by telling GLASS he was showing himself to be a coward by his ruffianism, and saying that as GLASS was well known as a thief his words only called that fact to mind. COSTELLO referred, in the war of words, to the circumstance that GLASS has been sent to the State Prison for killing a policeman, which allusion so angered GLASS that he called COSTELLO a white-livered ——, and applied a vile epithet to COSTELLO's mother.

Before the quarrel had reached that point the waiter had thrown down his carving-knife and ordered GLASS out of the saloon, as he would not serve the order he had received. GLASS replied that he would not go out, and defied COSTELLO to compel him. The only reply COSTELLO made to this was to quietly request an officer of the police, who had sat all the time at the counter eating his supper, to call upon the officers on post to put GLASS out of the saloon. The policeman rose from his seat, paid his bill, and went away, remarking, "Oh! settle matters quietly," and immediately disappeared, apparently only too glad to escape from the task of tackling so desperate a ruffian as GLASS.

The bully, after the departure of the policeman, continued his abusive language, dared COSTELLO to produce a pistol, and stated that he would "fix" him before 9 o'clock. Although pale with suppressed anger at the treatment he was receiving, the waiter made no attempt to touch GLASS until the latter spoke of his mother. In a moment, and in the coolest manner possible, COSTELLO picked up the huge carving-knife he had dropped, and walking up to the table where GLASS was sitting, and before any one present could prevent him, COSTELLO dealt the fellow a slashing cut in the neck. GLASS sprang to his feet, seized one of the chairs, and struck blindly at his assailant, only succeeding in striking the gas-burner and extinguishing the lights in that part of the saloon. Both men were, however, seen to grapple together by the spectators as they rushed into the street and shouted for the Police. The summons was promptly answered by two officers on post near by, when they found COSTELLO standing on the sidewalk, brandishing the carving-knife, and threatening to stick GLASS if he came near him. The policemen rushed up and disarmed COSTELLO preparatory to making an investigation. GLASS was standing in the doorway, bleeding profusely in the face and the neck. He was very cool in his demeanor, and attempted to mislead the Police by stating that he had been "cut," and calling on the officers to arrest COSTELLO and take him away. It was, however, soon found that GLASS was in a very bad way, as he visibly weakened under the wounds he had received. So rapidly did he lose blood that before the three or four policemen could get him to Beekman-street, GLASS was unable to walk, and they were, therefore, compelled to carry him to the Centre-street Hospital for surgical treatment, a stream of blood on the sidewalk the entire distance attesting the severity of the wound sustained.

GLASS was entirely conscious, and was quite cool, his old experience as a "Dead Rabbit" standing him in good stead. He did not at first appear to realize his dangerous condition, though the physicians lost no time in undeceiving him.

COSTELLO surrendered himself to the Police very quietly, merely stating that he had been justified in using the knife on GLASS, and after getting his coat, appointed a friend to look after the saloon, quietly accompanied the officer in charge to the Beekman-street Station, where he was locked up to await the result of an investigation.

When our reporter visited the Park Hospital about half an hour after the bloody rencontre GLASS was found to be still conscious, though so weakened by loss of blood as to be unable to speak. His wounds were numerous and of a fearful character. Two cuts below the knee had severed the arteries, as had also two across the left wrist. The knife had gashed the neck in two places, but without penetrating to the jugular vein or the windpipe. Four downward blows upon the head had inflicted long cuts, and two of them had fractured the skull. The surgeon in attendance said that GLASS had been brought to the hospital not a moment too soon, as he was bleeding at a rate which would have long before caused the death of a young man of less animal vitality. When the reporter left, the arteries had been picked up, and as the wounds on the head had not caused unconsciousness, it was thought that there was still a possibility that he might recover, though the chance was a very faint one.

JACK GLASS was one of the most notorious scoundrels in the City, his record being a tissue of bloody affrays. He was a prominent "Dead Rabbit" when those terrible riots occurred. He has been arrested a score of times, and always for desperate crimes. He and his brother, JAMES, with four or five other ruffians, killed a German, in the Sixth Ward, in the year 18[?], while rescuing one of their number from the officers.

Both of the GLASS brothers were tried and sentenced to serve for life in Sing Sing Prison. JAMES served several years before securing a pardon. JACK obtained his liberty in the Fall of 1860, and when the war broke out he entered the Fire Zouaves, and when that regiment was disbanded he became a Captain in the Second Regiment Fire Zouaves. Since leaving the service he returned to his old haunts, and for a time held a position in the *Telegram* press-room, but of late JACK had no regular employment, being a perfect specimen of the street-rowdy ever ready for a fight. GLASS was always in trouble, the present instance being a specimen of his mode of conduct. That he richly deserved the fate thus dealt out to him, was the unanimous sentiment of those who were witnesses to the quarrel.

JAMES COSTELLO, the prisoner, is a native of Ireland, and is about twenty-three years of age. He resides at No. 92 Prospect-street, Brooklyn, and has hitherto borne a good character for quietness and sobriety. Every one in the neighborhood seemed astonished at his committing such an act.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

Quarantine in New-York Bay—Report of Dr. Carnochan for the Year 1871 to the Quarantine Commissioners.

Attention is called by Dr. CARNOCHAN to lack of facilities properly to meet the requirements of the commerce of the port, and for the successful administration of the Quarantine laws. He says:

It has been stated that quarantine regulations are driving commerce from the Port of New-York. To correct any misapprehension that may arise in the public mind from these repeated assertions, I have prepared the following comparative statement of the number of vessels from foreign ports which have arrived during the past five years:

	S. Ships.	Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	Schrs.	Totals.
1867	678	473	1,020	1,572	903	4,646
1868	694	390	1,055	1,490	1,223	4,861
1869	774	441	1,240	1,571	1,187	5,213
1870	788	447	1,029	1,202	1,153	4,714
1871	887	529	1,453	1,462	1,288	5,619

Of the 9,676 vessels which arrived from foreign and domestic ports, subject to quarantine, less than seven per cent. were detained longer than was actually necessary for boarding and examination. Of this percentage 257 had cases of contagious and infectious diseases on board, and the remainder were from ports infected with cholera and yellow fever. Only 124 vessels were detained for a longer period than five days, and but 75 out of a total of 9,676 arrivals were required to discharge their cargoes in quarantine, so that it will be seen that the restrictions imposed upon commerce have been comparatively light.

WAREHOUSES.

In the absence of docks and warehouses for the reception of vessels and cargoes arriving during the Summer months from ports infected with yellow fever, it has been necessary, as in former years to permit their discharge by lighters at a point in the Upper Bay, midway between Robbin's Reef and Bedloe's Island. This practice, as your honorable Board is aware, has existed for more than twenty years, and although attended by additional expense to the merchant and ship-owner, there is at present no alternative between this and the danger of allowing infected vessels to discharge cargo at the wharves of the City.

BOARDING STATION.

The difficulty of obtaining a proper site for a landing and boarding station above the Narrows, and the impossibility at certain seasons of the year, of boarding vessels from either of the structures on West Bank, will necessitate a continued occupation of the present station. At this place the Health Officer's and deputies' residences, business offices, boat-house, docks, &c., are now in good condition, and will require but little outlay during the coming season. The repairs and changes made to the steam-ship *Illinois* during the early part of the year have rendered her in every way suitable for a boarding station, and as such she has been anchored in the Lower Bay, about two miles below the West Bank Hospital.

DETENTION OF WELL PASSENGERS.

The want of a suitable place for the detention of persons who have been exposed to infectious and contagious diseases has been long felt, and, next to warehouses, is perhaps the greatest defect of the present Quarantine establishment. In August last, when the introduction of cholera from Europe seemed probable, I drew the attention of your honorable Board to the necessity which existed for a proper place of detention for well passengers, and urged the immediate completion of the structures intended for this purpose on West Bank. The transfer of the steamships *Albany* and *Delaware* from the General Government to the Quarantine Department to a certain extent supplied the place of these buildings, but the use of old hulks or steamers can only be regarded as a temporary expedient.

QUARANTINE POLICE.

The appointment of a permanent police force at Quarantine has been productive of the best results, both in protecting vessels discharging cargo in the Bay and in aiding in the enforcement of the Quarantine laws. Previous to the organization of the present force the losses which merchants and ship-owners annually sustained through the depredations of river thieves formed a constant ground of complaint. During the past year the Quarantine Police have completely checked these wholesale depredations, and have at the same time effectually prevented all unlawful and unnecessary communication with vessels under quarantine.

STEAM-BOATS.

The present location of the different parts of the Quarantine establishment has rendered the permanent employment of steam-boats a matter of necessity, and has to a considerable extent increased the expense of its administration. With the Health Officer's residence and offices placed on Staten Island, one boarding station in the Lower Bay near Sandy Hook, the Quarantine hospitals on West Bank, the other boarding station in the Upper Bay, the burying-ground at Seguine's Point, the discharging-ground for vessels under quarantine at Robin's Reef, and the hospital for ship-fever and small-pox at Ward's and Blackwell's Islands, it is absolutely necessary to have a steam-boat always in readiness for the removal of the sick to the different hospitals, the transportation of well passengers from vessels under quarantine, and for communication with the different parts of the quarantine established in the Upper and Lower Bays. The employment of the steam-boat *Governor Fenton* has also greatly facilitated the boarding of vessels, and in point of convenience and dispatch presents a decided contrast to the old system of boarding with row-boats. With moderate repairs the two boats now in use will answer all purposes.

HOSPITALS.

The present Quarantine Hospital at West Bank has answered admirably the purpose for which it was intended, and may be justly regarded as the most important addition which could have been made to the Quarantine establishment. During the year it has at different times been used for the care and treatment of patients suffering from small-pox, cholera and yellow fever, and it is gratifying to add that the results attending the treatment of the unfortunate victims of disease who have been received into this institution have been most satisfactory.

CONTAGIOUS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year ending Dec. 31, 1871, 227 vessels arriving at this port have been quarantined for sickness which had occurred on board. Upon these vessels, at their port of departure, on the passage, and after their arrival at Quarantine, there were, as far as could be ascertained, 760 cases of infectious and contagious diseases and 119 deaths. Four hundred and ten patients were also sent from these vessels to the different hospitals on Ward's and Blackwell's Islands and West Bank.

SMALL-POX.

During the past year small-pox has prevailed in an epidemic form throughout Europe, as well as at many of the ports in the West Indies and South America with which we are in constant communication. The following comparative statement will show the number of vessels detained at this Quarantine for small-pox during the past six years, the number of patients on board of these vessels, and the total number of persons exposed to the disease:

	Vessels.	Sick.	Exposed.	Vaccinated.
1866	26	104	9,500	9,000
1867	23	90	16,680	12,900
1868	22	72	13,000	12,800
1869	31	146	22,058	19,500
1870	33	71	19,300	18,500
1871	151	305	32,435	74,000

YELLOW FEVER.

Yellow fever during the past year has been prevalent to an unusual extent at many South American and West Indian ports, and in several instances has made its appearance in an epidemic form in localities which have hitherto escaped its ravages. It appeared even at Buenos Ayres, where the fever was almost unknown.

The following table shows the total number of arrivals, with and without sickness, from the different ports infected with yellow fever, together with the number of sick and deaths upon these vessels in port, on the passage, and in quarantine:

INFECTED PORTS.	Total arrivals during period of infection.	Vessels with sickness.	Port. Sick.	Port. Died.	Passage. Sick.	Passage. Died.	Quarantine. Sick.	Quarantine. Died.
Bahia	4	3	6	3	–	–	–	–
Buenos Ayres	[illegible]	1	–	–	1	1	–	–
Caibarien	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cardenas	43	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cienfuegos	25	2	3	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	–
Charleston	40	1	–	–	[illegible]	[illegible]	–	–
Guadaloupe	10	3	–	–	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	–
Guantanamo	6	1	5	4	–	–	–	–
Havana	112	[illegible]	109	22	21	4	[illegible]	[illegible]
Key West	6	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Matanzas	82	5	6	–	6	1	–	–
Para	21	6	15	8	4	2	–	–
Pernambuco	6	2	4	–	–	–	–	–
Port-au-Prince	7	1	2	–	–	–	–	–
Sagua la Grande	20	1	2	–	2	1	–	–
St. Jago	10	4	5	2	3	3	2	–
Vera Cruz	6	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Zaza	9	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
Total	466	70	157	36	48	15	15	3

CHOLERA.

For more than a year Asiatic cholera has been prevalent in different parts of Russia, and at the beginning of the past Summer extended to the Baltic provinces and sea-ports of North Germany. At Konigsberg, Riga, and one or two other cities its ravages were particularly destructive. A large number of deaths from cholera also occurred at St. Petersburg, Cronstadt and Moscow. During the Summer months it made its appearance at Stettin, Hamburg and Altona, and one or two cases were at one time reported in Paris. At present cholera is epidemic at Constantinople, and is also to some extent prevalent at Alexandria.

At this port, although several vessels arriving from infected districts reported deaths from cholera during the passage, only one—the steamship *Franklin*, from Stettin—had the disease on board at the time of arrival.

THE BROOKLYN RING.

Alleged Frauds in the Water Board—The Hempstead Reservoir Contract—How the People's Money is Squandered.

The following communication from the Brooklyn Committee of Fifty to the Commissioners of the Water Board and the contractors, explains itself:

COMMITTEE OF FIFTY, No. 367 FULTON-STREET, BROOKLYN, Jan. 20, 1872.

To Messrs. Wm. A. Fowler, Edward J. Lowber, Archibald M. Bliss, Commissioners of Water Board, and Messrs. Kingsley & Keeney, Contractors:

The Committee of Fifty, as well as the general public, having been taken by surprise by the suddenness and want of notice in the late award of the contract for the construction of the storage reservoir at Hempstead, and being convinced that sufficient publicity to secure the proper competition was not given, took measures to procure a copy of the estimates and specifications prepared by the Chief Engineer of the Water Board upon which the proposals and letting were based.

They have made inquiries among parties in this kind of work, and have from various quarters estimates for particular items, at much lower prices than those agreed upon in the contract; and from one individual, a person entirely competent, experienced, and responsible, and who can give the best security, an offer to do the entire work at a saving to the City of $456,125, from the sum agreed upon to be paid by the Water Board.

This huge amount of money, in the present financial condition of our city, should be saved, and we earnestly call upon both parties addressed, as faithful and public servants, and as honest men, to annul the present contract, and again open the letting to fair and open competition, after public notice, or to accept the offer of Mr. BEARD, whose letter we append, to build the reservoir for $731,600, which is made in good faith, and we have no doubt if he should do the work it would prove a paying contract for him.

Respectfully,
SAMUEL HUTCHINSON, JULIAN ALLEN,
MORRIS REYNOLDS, THOMAS N. ROOKER,
JOHN S. ROBERTS, E. T. BACKHOUSE,
GIDEON GROOT, F. W. KALBFLEISCH,
Executive Committee.

No. 140 AMITY-STREET, BROOKLYN, Jan. 17, 1872.

To the Committee of Fifty:

GENTLEMEN: I have been aware for some time that the Water Commissioners, after procuring by improper legislation authority to make an expenditure of $1,400,000 for a new storage reservoir, in Hempstead Creek Valley, intended to make a contract for its construction.

It has also been a matter of common rumor that this contract was to be given to a favored contractor, and an excessive price was to be named, and advantage taken of the powers of the Water Board to bind the city to its payment.

In order to keep down, if possible, the heavy burden of taxes, which falls upon me as a large real estate owner, and to test the Water Board and its engineers, I addressed and handed to the Chief Engineer a letter of which the following is a copy.

After taking it into the Commissioners' room he returned, and informed me that he could not give me an answer until the subject had been discussed by the Commissioners. I have received no further answer.

[COPY.]

No. 140 AMITY-STREET, BROOKLYN, Jan. 2, 1872.

Julius W. Adams, Esq., Chief Engineer Board of Water Commissioners:

SIR: Having observed, from the public prints, that the proceedings for taking the lands for the new storage reservoir have been perfected by the Commissioners of Award, I assume, under the usual practice of public works, that you have prepared the plans and specifications for putting the work under contract, adapted to the lands taken.

If these are prepared, I would be obliged if you will advise me, as I desire to make a proposal to your Board for construction, and wish to examine these papers for that purpose; if not, please inform me when they will be ready, and whether your Board have determined to let the work by public advertisement, in the usual manner, or not.

I presume that my experience as a contractor in the Brooklyn Water Works and various other public works is sufficiently well known to render any guarantee at present unnecessary as to my ability to construct any work for which I may propose. Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM BEARD.

This letter was addressed to the Chief Engineer as the accredited counsellor and guardian of the honor of his department and his profession, and no engineer of good standing in his profession should have hesitated for a moment in giving me a plain answer to my request, or in resigning his office if he was not permitted to furnish me with the information desired.

It now appears that at this time, by an arrangement which is easily explained, this contract was then under manipulation; certain contractors were induced to sign extravagant proposals for the work, and these proposals, with that of KINGSLEY & KEENEY, were then submitted to the Chief and Consulting Engineers for their professional sanction. These officers make a curious show of virtue in their report at the outset, since they specially object to one item (excavation) as excessive in all the bids; but, instead of recommending a second and public letting, they arrange and advise for Mr. KINGSLEY the terms on which he can have the contract. They thus assume the responsibility of arranging this contract in the report of Jan. 8, 1872, signed by them.

Now, since it appears from an examination of the several prices of all the items, as finally agreed upon in this way, that all the prominent items have been let at excessive prices, it becomes plain that the whole transaction was designedly wrong, and for this reason my request for an opportunity to make a proposal was disregarded and practically refused.

I have, therefore, to say to your honorable body, and will substantiate it by affidavit, that at the time this contract was awarded I would have agreed to do this work for prices which I consider fully remunerative, and which aggregate $456,125 less than the aggregate of the contract as awarded.

To illustrate this more clearly, I give herewith, in detail, the prices of the contracts, as they have been furnished me, and the prices I would have been and now am willing to do the work for.

It is evident to me, as familiar with public work lettings and estimates, that there has been an intentional manipulation in this case, and at the same time to give the items plausibility. This occurs not only in getting such men as WELLES, MCDONALD and others to make bids a little higher than KINGSLEY's, but the engineers have been quite ingenious in arranging some of the items of estimates.

Thus they have one price for laying a dry stone wall along the face of the dam put down as 6,000 cubic yards stone paving at the moderate price of $9 per yard; then they estimate the same face wall, as packed and cemented with mortar, at 12,000 square yards, for $3 per square yard: the aggregate is $90,000, for 6,000 cubic yards of slope wall, or $15 50 per yard, when the legitimate value of the work, laid in cement, as it should be, is certainly not more than $7, or $42,000 instead of $90,000.

Their want of candor is proved in another way; the ostensible reason for making this vast expenditure is to effect a necessary increase in the supply of water for the Summer months. It is the opinion of competent engineers, and my own opinion, as familiar with the works and the water supply, that this reservoir, at an unusual level and with a broad surface, will injure and reduce instead of increasing the supply; and that if the Water Board really meant to make an increase, they would have begun by taking into the aqueduct the large streams of water which now flow to waste across and under it.

Within a short distance of the pump-well, Spring Creek, a powerful stream, now passes to waste, by a dip-culvert, built in violation of contract, by the original Board of Water Commissioners, in order to save expense to the contractors, and between the pump-well and the Hempstead Pond, as much or more water now passes to waste, under and across the aqueduct, than comes into it; although the contract with WELLES expressly bound him to secure and take in these supplies.

If, then, the engineers or Commissioners honestly desired to increase the water-flow, they would have secured these streams and springs before they ventured on a very doubtful experiment.

STORAGE RESERVOIR—COMPARATIVE PROPOSALS.

Quantities. Items.	Kingsley & Keeney. Rate.	Kingsley & Keeney. Am't.	Wm. Beard. Rate.	Wm. Beard. Am't.
130 c. yds. cut stone masonry	$40 00	$5,200	$30 00	$3,900
800 c. yds. coarse rubble masonry	20 00	16,000	12 00	9,600
45,000 ft. plank grillage	45 00	2,025	40 00	1,800
100,000 cu. yds. dam embankment	08	8,000	5 00	5,000
2,300 cubic yds. concrete	10 00	23,000	6 00	13,800
12,000 cu. yds. clay puddle	3 00	36,000	2 00	24,000
1,250 cu. ft. sheet piling	100 00	125,000	60 00	75,000
Cleaning and grubbing	....	15,000	....	10,000
1,400,000 cu. yds. excavat'n	55	767,500	25	307,500
6,000 sq. yds. sodd'g slope	20	1,200	25	1,500
4,000 cu. yds. broken stone lining	8 00	32,000	3 00	12,000
6,000 cu. yds. stone pav'g	9 00	54,000*	7 00	42,000
12,000 cu. yds. pkg. and mtg. do.	3 00	36,000*		
560 cubic feet temporary flooring	50 00	28,000	50 00	25,000
Total		$1,187,725		$731,600

Difference ... $456,125

Respectfully submitted, WILLIAM BEARD.

* Laid in cement.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen very generally east of the Mississippi since Saturday night, and has fallen slightly in the South-west. The highest pressure remains in the Southern and Gulf States. Westerly winds prevail on the Atlantic Coast. Brisk and high south-west winds on the lakes, with threatening weather and falling temperature.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue high, with pleasant weather, on Monday in the South Atlantic States; southerly winds, with falling barometer and cloudy weather, extend eastward to Mississippi; falling barometer continue on the lower lakes. As the area of lowest pressure moves eastward or south-east into New-York, cloud and snow or rain, with brisk westerly winds veering to north-west, prevail from Lake Michigan to New-England; cloudy weather extend southward to Maryland. Dangerous winds are not anticipated to-night for the Atlantic or Gulf coasts, but increasing south-west winds veer to west on the lakes.

GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION.

What It Has Done for Civil Service Reform.

The Integrity of this Administration Compared with Others.

A Vigorous Enforcement of the Laws the Rule.

Who is Responsible for the Defalcations and Embezzlements.

The Aggregate Amount Lost in the Several Departments.

Facts Worthy the Attention of Politicians, Reformers and the People.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 20, 1872.

The war of insinuation and calumny against the Administration of President GRANT, going even to the extreme of alleging personal corruption against the President himself, must, in the end, react upon those who promote it simply because it is destitute of any basis of justice. It is exceedingly probable that not one in a hundred of the persons and papers who are now charging corruption, defalcation and general demoralization under this Administration has ever made the slightest investigation to ascertain what the facts are. It has become a common thing for politicians and self-styled "Reformers" to declare that this is the worst period that the civil service ever saw; that it has steadily gone on from bad to worse for the past three years; and that embezzlements and defalcations are more frequent now than ever before. They never stop to inquire into the facts, but hurl their charges without regard to them, simply because public sentiment, aroused by the great awakening and triumph of public virtue in New-York, is now demanding reform everywhere, while the truth is that for the past three years reform has been practically, positively, and persistently pushed in every department of the General Government.

MISCONCEPTION AND MISAPPREHENSION.

A great cloud of misconception and misapprehension was engendered by the debate in the Senate, of December last, but it is as certain to be dispelled as truth is to triumph over error. The man who, in the Senate or out of it, asserts that the civil service is worse now than ever heretofore, makes a statement at utter variance with the facts; and if the people could know all the labors of the different departments of this Administration for the past three years, there would be no need to utter one word in its defense. I assert, and I have the evidence at hand to prove it, that there has not been a period for many years when all the departments were more thoroughly united in pushing the work of reform, and of bringing corrupt officials and violators of the law to justice. It is capable of abundant proof by impartial investigation that every department of the Government, from the day of the inauguration of President GRANT to the present, has been earnestly at work in the reformation of abuses, in rooting out corrupt officials, and in infusing a greater degree of efficiency and economy in the modes of transacting the public business. And if they have not been able to correct all the abuses that exist, it is simply because the system of public affairs bequeathed to this Administration by its predecessors has covered so much that needs reform, that it has been morally and physically impossible to grapple with every existing evil in less than three years.

THE ELEMENT OF OFFICIAL INTEGRITY.

In this article I propose to deal with the most delicate point in the administration of public affairs—that of official integrity. I propose to contrast the degree of official integrity shown by the officers of this Administration with those of past Administrations—particularly that of Mr. JOHNSON—and to make that contrast with facts and figures, which can neither be successfully contradicted nor obscured by the ebullitions of personal hate or calumny. An Administration is judged, not alone by its success in carrying out measures of public policy, but by the degree of official integrity in its subordinates, and it is abundantly capable of proof, to any one who will inquire dispassionately, that in this regard the standard has been immensely improved in the past three years. The public mind has been shocked within the past year and a half, by several embezzlements or defalcations among Government officers; these, occurring in quick succession, have spread the belief that the whole service was rotten, and that these exposed instances were only samples of the remainder. A review of this subject, for several years past, effectually disposes of this belief, and shows that defalcations and embezzlements are no more frequent now than they have been, and that they are, in fact, actually decreasing in number and amount, because of the better enforcement of checks and safeguards.

THE RESULT OF A STRICTER ACCOUNTABILITY.

Another and far more important fact and it is indisputable, capable of demonstration on the witness-stand, is that the embezzlements and defalcations of the present day are not only not the result of a decline of official integrity, *but they are the direct result of the fact that the Government is holding its subordinates to a stricter accountability than ever before.* I assert, and the assertion cannot be successfully controverted, that the defalcations which have come to light during the past three years are, in the main, the result of a greater vigilance in guarding the public interests, and a greater rigor in prosecuting public offenders. The records of the Treasury Department, and of the Department of Justice, prove this beyond question. The number of suits begun; the number of indictments rendered; the number of convictions obtained, which are all matters of record, conclusively establish this fact. It has been the rule on the part of every department, whenever a fraud or embezzlement e-

curred, to probe it to the bottom; and this, too, as a matter of conscientious duty, performed without ostentation, and therefore, for the time being, without the knowledge of the Press or the public. It is a fact not generally known, that within the past three months, three different branches of the disbursement account of the Government, viz.: the pay of the army, the pay of the pensioners, and the payment of money orders have been almost simultaneously and thoroughly investigated by special agents and inspectors, and the only deficits discovered were in the two cases of the two pension agents at Philadelphia, amounting to $42,000, every cent of which has been or will be recovered. Yet the disbursements of these three bureaus reach the large sum of ninety millions of dollars per annum, every cent of which is exposed to the operation of such temptations as may beset a thousand different disbursing agents. It is a fact, for which no executive officer claims, and none should expect, especial credit, that whenever a fraud or an irregularity is discovered, instead of turning away from it, there is a resolute and unsparing investigation of it. In a word, it is the rule of action with this Administration to expose fraud; it was the rule of action with the last Administration to conceal it; and the facts herewith presented will establish that the fraud and corruption which have been brought to light during this Administration is not only the result of a more determined and unsparing execution of the laws, but that the responsibility of its existence belongs largely to past Administrations—notably that of ANDREW JOHNSON. It is, therefore, in the highest degree unjust that this Administration, in addition to the unpleasant duty of exposing and eradicating crime, should also have cast upon it the burden of a responsibility which does not belong to it.

NO DISPOSITION TO SHRINK FROM UNPLEASANT DUTIES.

Another instance, furnishing additional proof that there is no disposition among the members of this Administration to shrink from the unpleasant duty of exposing corruption, is found in the fact that in several directions the frauds of previous Administrations, which remained undiscovered during their term, are now being rooted out and the offenders prosecuted. If there be any place where evils exist that have not been dealt with,—and that there are still many such nobody pretends to deny,—it is only because, as I have already said, it has not been within the bounds of possibility for the Government—fettered by the customs and practices pertaining to the civil service through nearly a century—to achieve its purification within its brief career. All my purpose in this article is to show that the facts prove that the civil service has been growing better; that crime and corruption in public officials have lessened and not increased; that offenders have been more surely and swiftly punished; that the standard of official integrity has been raised, and that the Administration is entitled to receive credit for earnest effort and successful achievement in these directions, instead of being maliciously or thoughtlessly traduced. Let me now produce some facts in support of these declarations. I have at my hand the record of every defalcation and embezzlement known to any Department of this Government, which has been caused through a lack of official integrity on the part of its subordinates, and which has been disclosed since the 4th day of March, 1869. In these matters the public will observe that I deal solely with the shortcomings of those for whose official integrity the appointing power is morally responsible. This is the point upon which the Administration is assailed. Highway robberies, or thefts of Government funds, or violations of law by persons not in the employ of the Government, do not come within the scope of this letter, though if you had space, a striking chapter might be given on the largely-increased results of the enforcement of the laws upon offenders, by the law-officers of the Government.

THE LOSSES BY DEFALCATION SINCE MARCH 4, 1869.

First, as to the amount of losses sustained by the Government through its appointees. The amount, I am well aware, is not altogether a satisfactory criterion by which the integrity of an Administration is to be judged. Yet a comparison showing that the amount thus lost is not only diminishing, but that the boldness and audacity of such crimes have also been checked, a legitimate proof of the increased vigilance enforced upon the custodians of public funds. The following is a list of all the losses of public funds through the crime of defalcation, or embezzlement, known to the records, *any part of which* is believed to have accrued during this Administration. The amount actually recovered in each case is deducted, while the amount which *may* be recovered on the bond is *not* deducted.

Internal Revenue	$283,185 80
Customs (including defalcation of deputies)	84,000 00
Treasurer's Office	55,007 45
Pension Bureau	91,600 00
Land Office	15,197 42
Money Order Office (Post-office Department)	128,943 26
Disbursing Account (Post-office Department)	36,000 00
Pay-master General's Office (War Department)	463,300 42
Freedmen's Bureau (War Department)	5,000 00
Total	$1,057,263 64

This includes every case in which the law officers of the Government have declared that the evidence is of such a character as to warrant a prosecution for the crime of embezzlement or defalcation, and includes all the well-known cases which have attracted public attention during the past three years.

AN INTERESTING COMPARISON.

Now, as compared with this, the Government lost, in *two single defalcations*, in New-Orleans, under JOHNSON's administration, an amount nearly equal to the above, to wit:

The Subtreasury, Treasury, and National Depositary defalcation of Whittaker and May, in 1867, less amount supposed to be recovered, (gross amount, $1,150,000,)	$850,000 00
Steadman Internal Revenue defalcation, First Louisiana District, discovered on his removal, April 19, 1869	212,326 92
Total	$1,062,326 92

This comparison might be extended almost indefinitely, with still more striking results. It simply shows that the Government has lost less—taking the probabilities of recovery into consideration—in all its Departments in nearly three years, than it lost in two single instances under ANDREW JOHNSON. It should be remarked that the amounts charged against this Administration, as in the J. F. Bailey (Fourth New-York) case, are all held as securing under it, though the fact is that in three-fourths of the cases they are the embezzlements of the appointees of former Administrations, discovered and exposed by the present.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT—INTERNAL REVENUE.

Let us now go into the Treasury Department, where, if common rumor and the statements of some of its assailants are to be believed, at least one dollar in every four is being squandered or stolen. We will take the workings of the Internal Revenue Bureau in the respect which relates most closely to the point under consideration—the accountability to which its officials are held. On the 1st of March, 1869, of the entire number of Collectors of Internal Revenue, who had, at any time, been in office during the existence of the Bureau, there were but sixty whose accounts were finally closed. This single fact fitly illustrates the condition of the bureau at that time, and if any of the critics want to know why no progress could be made in this direction between the years 1865 and 1869, let them summon Ex-Commissioner EDWARD A. ROLLINS, who will a tale unfold. Since the 1st of March, 1869, the accounts of four hundred Collectors have been closed, and out of 250 Collectors who have been superseded in office since March 4, 1869, the accounts of 148 have been adjusted and closed on the books of the office, and those of sixty-five more are in a favorable condition for that result. In forty cases of Collectors suspended since March 4, 1869, the Bureau has ordered suit to be brought on their official bonds for the recovery of balances found to be due. These suits include not only the cases where embezzlement or defalcation is charged, in which criminal prosecution has begun, but the cases where from neglect, want of due diligence, official incapacity, or other cause, a settlement has not yet been obtained. In most of these cases the crime of defalcation cannot be charged, though so long as the Treasury books show an unsettled balance against them, they are technically held to be such. The following comparison shows to whom belongs the moral responsibility of appointing these delinquents, and the amount of both money and taxes for which suit has been brought on their bonds. It must be borne in mind that the investigation of their affairs, and their removal from office, has in every case been accomplished by this Administration:

	No. of Collectors.	Am't of Money.	Amount of Uncoll'ed and Unabated Taxes.
Appointed by Lincoln	7	$63,810 91	$243,223 99
Appointed by Johnson	23	797,963 55	2,938,341 02
Appointed by Grant	10	178,295 65	343,613 40

The lesson enforced by these forty cases in litigation, thus condensed and classified, is, that three-fourths of the cases, four-fifths of the money, and nine-tenths of the uncollected taxes, are the inheritance of previous Administrations, mainly of Mr. JOHNSON's.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT—ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS.

We will now take one other branch of the workings of this bureau for an illustration. In the regular course of things, with largely-reduced taxes—nearly one-half—with a great number of articles and dealers entirely released from its burdens and annoyances, with amended and more effective laws for the *prevention* of crime, and with the temptations to the violation of law greatly lessened, there ought to be a large decrease in the number of suits, indictments and convictions, as compared with the years of 1867 and 1868, when the taxes were large, and when the situation of affairs under JOHNSON was marked by a very lax enforcement of the laws, save in exceptional instances, where some resolute law officer pursued criminals on his own responsibility. We will compare the fiscal year 1868, which is a clear year under JOHNSON, with the fiscal years 1870 and 1871, two clear years under GRANT:

	1868.	1870.	1871.
Number of suits brought in Federal Courts	5,205	6,743	6,977
Number of indictments found	1,981	3,923	4,217
Number of convictions	749	1,152	1,323
Amount of judgments recovered by the United States	$741,797 47	$1,296,954 32	$1,419,064 48
Amount collected from judgments and paid into Courts	127,810 94	441,973 05	594,359 97

If this comparison was pushed into all the other branches over which the Department of Justice now exercises control, it would hold good in the same ratio—in some respects, particularly those concerning the prosecutions of public officials, it would be even more striking.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT—CUSTOMS BUREAU.

Let us now go into the Customs Bureau, and look at the integrity of the officials there, as affected by the question of embezzlement and defalcation. Since the 4th of March, 1869, there have been brought against Collectors and other officers of Customs and their deputies fifteen suits, civil and criminal, involving $75,138 62. Of this amount, $34,000 only is in the nature of defalcations, and that by Collectors' deputies. Of the remainder, there has been paid in settlement of accounts $10,722 97, and judgment obtained for $3,600 14 more. Now, in these fifteen cases the moral responsibility of appointing these delinquents rests as follows:

	No. of Cases.	Amount Involved.
Appointed by Buchanan	1	$5,156 21
Appointed by Lincoln	4	17,919 46
Appointed by Johnson	8	34,622 10
Appointed by Grant	2	17,371 75

In the cases of one Lincoln appointment, one Buchanan appointment, and three Johnson appointments, judgments have been obtained amounting to $10,722 97, and paid in full. In every case the suit has been brought, or the judgment obtained by the law officers of this Administration, and in the three cases of actual embezzlement, those of Deputy-Collectors BOWERMAN and WILSON, at Baltimore, and WELLMAN, at Savannah, the two former are in the penitentiary, and the latter is under indictment for trial. It is be said that not in this direction are the corruptions in the Customs service to be looked for, I reply that I am dealing with the one point only of the official integrity of the Administration appointments, and that the Administration stands pledged by its action in other departments, to attempt the reformations of the abuses of the Customs service, as existing in the several custom-houses, which no Administration has ever yet succeeded in eradicating.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT—UNITED STATES TREASURER'S OFFICE.

Next we will take the office of the United States Treasurer—not in the nature of a comparison with other years, for it has been under one head for eleven years past—but in the nature of a contrast of its almost incomprehensible amount of business, with the percentage of losses from the crimes of embezzlement or defalcation on the part of the Treasurer's employes. I do this because Gen. SPINNER is a tried and faithful officer, a steadfast Republican, and because his administration shows results in this respect believed to be without a parallel in the history of financial transactions. The following table shows the aggregate yearly cash transactions of his office for a period of eleven years, six months and nine days—from the 20th of June, 1860, to the 9th day of January, 1872. This is simply the amount of *cash and drafts*—or, in other words, actual *money*—exposed to the cupidity and dishonesty of several hundred employes—and in no wise includes the large amount of bonds and securities deposited in the Treasury as trust funds. These amounts are the "clearings" of the Treasury, for the periods designated:

1861	$5,298,409,643 [illegible]
1862	4,232,[illegible]
1863	8,036,[illegible]
1864	6,139,[illegible]
1865	4,248,[illegible]
1866	3,149,[illegible]
1867	[illegible]
Aggregate	$66,164,[illegible]
Total net loss by defalcation and embezzlement in Treasurer's Office to Jan. 9, 1872	$[illegible]

* Six months and nine days.

† The three Clerks who embezzled this amount, EDWARD MARDEN and JOHNSON, were appointed under Mr. LINCOLN, and continued thereafter.

Here are transactions involving an amount of money almost beyond human comprehension, *fifty-five thousand millions*, covering over eleven years of time, and passing through the hands of three or four thousand different people during that period, with losses sustained through a lack of official integrity on the part of the Treasurer's appointees of *less than one dollar on a million*—a percentage so small as to almost defy calculation, and infinitely less than the loss from the abrasion of the gold coin paid into and out of the Treasury during the same time. It is firmly believed that no parallel for such success can be found in history.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Let us take up the Interior Department. In the Patent Office, Indian Office, Census Office, and Educational Bureau, there have been no defalcations of any kind during the period named. In the other offices there have been discovered, since the 4th of March, 1869, thirteen defalcations, involving a total of $318,097 95, of which there has been recovered $107,000, leaving a balance of $100,097 95, which is fully covered by responsible bonds. Of these defalcations, nine occurred in the Pension Bureau, three in the Land Office, and one in the office of the late disbursing clerk. The moral responsibility of appointing these delinquents to office rests as follows:

	No. of Cases.	Amount Involved.
Appointed by Johnson	9	$109,597 95
Appointed by Grant	4	107,500 00

Out of nine Pension-agents who have defaulted, five were appointed by JOHNSON, four by GRANT. The three land officers who defaulted were all appointed by JOHNSON, as was also the Disbursing Clerk, whose defalcation was discovered at the very outset of the present Administration, and who was last week convicted and sentenced for his crime, which was committed before this Administration came into office. *In every* case, it fell to the lot of the new Administration of the Department to expose the crime of the offender, and to recover the embezzled money, where it could, and it is exceedingly probable that the Government will not lose a cent in any of these cases, so careful has been their management. It should be added, that in these cases, as well as others, the greater number of these defalcations, (nine out of the thirteen), accrued under the last Administration wholly, and that this Administration had no part or responsibility in them, save to expose them. And not only has the Interior Department sought to correct the abuses of trust for which its present management may be legitimately held responsible, but it has gone into past Administrations, has prosecuted vigorous and unsparing investigations into all frauds, and has put under arrest and indictment men who have for five years past flaunted their corrupt gains in the very face of the Government, of which the Wright case is a notable instance.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

We will now take up the record of the Post-office Department—a Department which has been as causelessly assailed as any in the Government. Some of its bureaus had begun to be looked upon by their former heads as their personal and life property when the new Administration made changes. The old occupants packed up their personal property, and, in one instance, a great deal that was not personal, and, as is generally the case with such people, set up in the claim and contract business. Not faring any better in the long run than other agents, they have, it is known, to some extent been used by disappointed and baffled sharpers in furnishing certain distorted facts upon which to found reckless charges. But investigation of these charges has been cordially invited, and if the scamps who have failed to bleed the Department do not sneak beyond the jurisdiction of the Sergeant-at-Arms, there will be some rich developments.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT—GENERAL POST-OFFICE ACCOUNT.

Since March 4, 1869, suits have been entered against 105 Postmasters, who have failed to adjust their accounts to the satisfaction of the Department. These cases involve a total of $91,728 58, or an average of less than one thousand dollars each. The suits are brought to enforce settlement, which has been deferred, neglected, or evaded, for a variety of reasons. In most cases it is either a want of diligence in closing the account, or a matter of disputed vouchers or claims which the Department has refused to allow. The moral responsibility of the appointment of these delinquents rests as follows:

	Number of cases.	Amount Involved.
Appointed by Johnson	85	$77,014 14
Appointed by Grant	20	14,724 44

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT—MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

Since the 4th of March, 1869, the Department, upon investigation, has discovered sixteen defalcations in the Money Order account, varying in amount from $26 96 to $115,000, and covering, all told, the sum of $156,628 63. The two largest cases were those of J. W. NORTON, Superintendent Money Order Account, New-York City, ($115,000,) and T. G. SIMMS, Postmaster at Atlanta, Ga., ($20,096 97.) These defaulters were appointed as follows:

	No. of Cases.	Amount Involved.
Appointed by Lincoln*	1	$115,000 00
Appointed by Johnson	12	37,122 66
Appointed by Grant	3	4,514 97

*NORTON was originally appointed a clerk in the New-York Post-office during Mr. Lincoln's first term, and was promoted from time to time.

SIMMS was appointed by JOHNSON, and was immediately removed by GRANT, when the defalcation was discovered. He was indicted in the United States District Court, tried and acquitted on a remarkable charge from the Judge, that, while there was no question of the deficit the Government had failed to prove that he *intended* improperly to expend it. NORTON was originally appointed under LINCOLN, and made Money Order Superintendent under JOHNSON, and the exposure of his fraud was the result of the Department's own efforts in investigation. His bondsmen, among whom is Hon. HORACE GREELEY, have pledged the whole amount, and it will be recovered. NORTON has been arrested and held for trial. The only other defalcation in this Department since March 4, 1869, is that of F. A. MAGAENTENY, late Disbursing Clerk of the Department, for $36,000. He was arrested, held for trial, and died in the Insane Asylum last Summer, from the shock of a broken heart upon a broken constitution. The man who seduced him into putting the Government money into a marble quarry speculation—a Bohemian adventurer, without character—survives him to invent and scatter slanders against the President and his Administration about "sand-stone rings," utterly [illegible] the truth, and of his own responsibility for MAGAENTENY's defalcation and death.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT—MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

Thus in three years the defalcations exposed and recovered by the Post-office Department reach the sum of $192,628 63, of which at least [illegible] cent. has been or will be recovered. The responsibility of less than $40,000 of this is legitimately chargeable to the want of official integrity on the part of the appointees of the present administration. The receipts and expenditures of the Department for three fiscal years last past are as follows:

Aggregate receipts for three years	$88,135,716 78
Aggregate expenditures for three years	[illegible]
Money-order Office transactions for three years	$6,611,722 68
Total	$250,088,338 96
Now, concede that every cent involved in the suits against postmasters and in the defalcations of money-order accounts is in jeopardy, and the amount is	$264,371 21

or about one-ninth of one per cent. on the dollar! And this money tempts the cupidity and want of official integrity of over 30,000 persons. Is there a better record in any civil service in the world?

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The records of defalcation in the War and Navy Departments afford no criterion by which to judge of the official integrity of the appointments of any Administration. The only responsibility to which the civil administration of these Departments can be held is the degree of rigor with which the rules and regulations designed to protect the disbursement of public funds are enforced; and it has been because of the fearlessness with which these regulations have been enforced by the men now in charge that the defalcations which are charged against these Departments have been brought to light. The most notable instance, to wit, the Hodge defalcation, began in 1866, and entirely escaped notice during the whole of the last Administration, to be exposed in this, because of the enforcement of a regulation which rendered its further concealment impossible. Although the present Administration can in no wise be held responsible for the appointment of HODGE or any like him, I include the net amount of his defalcation and that of two small cases in the Freedmen's Bureau in the aggregate. The cases in the Freedmen's Bureau are those of WILLIAM WIGGINS, agent for payment of bounties at Wilmington, Del., forging checks and collecting moneys due claimants for back pay and bounty, viz.: $5,649 79. The whole amount was recovered; WIGGINS was tried, convicted, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. The other case is that of Lieut. GRAHAM and S. G. BENNEMAN, of Kentucky, who were charged with conspiring to defraud the Government in the payment of bounties. The amount involved is $5,500, and the arrest and trial of the parties has been ordered. The system now enforced in the War Department renders it impossible that any large defalcation should occur. The inspection of disbursing officers' accounts under the direct order of the Secretary has been going on with great severity for several months, and the reports are of a very satisfactory character.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Like the War Department, the defalcations in the Navy Department, i. e. among officers in the naval service, afford no criterion by which the responsibility of any Administration for the appointment of the defaulters is to be judged. No defalcations have occurred in the Navy Department, any part of which have accrued since the Administration came into power. The Department, however, since the 4th of March, 1869, has unearthed, by its own efforts, four cases where the defalcation had been carried on for years under [illegible]. In July, 1869, the Secretary of the Navy (Mr. RONDSON was appointed June 25, 1869,) issued an order compelling all Pay-masters to deposit the balances duly reported on their books. As fast as Paymasters came home this order was enforced, and it disclosed four cases of defalcation, viz.: those of Pay-masters MARCY, LOCKWOOD, GIRAUD and PARKER, the particulars of which are well known. They were all tried, convicted and cashiered. The net loss in these four cases is about $105,000. In politics, three out of the four are Democrats, and they were all appointed years ago. The only responsibility to which either of these Departments can be held in these matters is for the prevention, discovery and punishment of such crimes. That responsibility is satisfactorily assumed. Not a single defaulter has escaped.

HOW THE ADMINISTRATION DEALS WITH DEFAULTERS.

It is instructive to note the manner in which the present Administration deals with defaulters. I will take all the prominent cases that have come to the notice of the public during the past two years, and whose defalcations cover nearly the entire amount set down as the net loss during that time:

MARCY, Naval Pay-master, defaulter at Mare Island, California; cashiered.

LOCKWOOD, GIRAUD and PARKER, Naval Pay-masters, defrauded on different stations; cashiered.

J. LEDYARD HODGE, defaulter in Pay-master-General's office; in Albany Penitentiary for ten years.

J. F. BAILEY, defaulting Internal Revenue Collector, New-York; fled the country to avoid arrest.

BOWERMAN and WILSON, defaulting Deputy Collectors of Customs at Baltimore; convicted and in prison.

J. W. NORTON, defaulting Money Order Superintendent, New-York; under arrest for trial.

GEO. B. WELLMAN, defaulting Deputy Collector of Customs at Savannah; under indictment.

Internal Revenue Collector GOULD, and Supervisor REYNOLDS, conspiracy to embezzle, Georgia; indicted; former fled the country, latter held for trial.

WM. WIGGIN, defaulting Freedmen's Bureau Agent; convicted and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

F. A. MAGAENTENY, defaulting Post-office Disbursing Clerk; died in insane asylum before he could be tried.

C. E. EDWINE, embezzling Treasury Clerk; convicted and in prison.

F. A. MARDEN, embezzling Treasury Clerk; convicted and in prison.

SETH JOHNSON, embezzling Treasury Clerk; under indictment and will certainly be convicted.

S. B. KENDIG, defaulting Disbursing Clerk, Interior Department; convicted and in prison.

The responsibility of the appointment of only four of the above seventeen cases rests upon this Administration; but it has inflicted punishment on all who have been tried, while two have fled the country.

A CONTRAST OF LOSSES AND TEMPTATIONS.

Let us now contrast the business of the Government for three fiscal years, with the losses sustained through the want of official integrity on the part of its subordinates. The total income receipts and the expenditures for fiscal time are as follows:

Aggregate receipts for three years	$[illegible]
Aggregate expenditures for three years	$[illegible]
Aggregate losses caused by the dishonesty of Government officials during same time, including war and navy defalcations, amount to	$1,322,969 64

which is barely equal to *one-sixteenth* of one per cent. on the dollar. And if we add to this amount of loss by defalcation every cent in jeopardy, for which the Government has brought suit—most of which will be recovered—the total would be $2,301,631 62, or about *one-ninth* of one per cent. on the dollar. Is there any private business in the world that can compare with this?

PUTTING THE RESPONSIBILITY WHERE IT BELONGS.

But, in order that the responsibility of these losses, should be placed where it properly belongs, which is the real object of this statement, one more illustration is necessary.

GRANT's Administration is charged with appointing more incompetent and corrupt men to office than any that have preceded it. Let us take the total number of cases of recorded misconduct which have been disclosed since it came into office, or of funds in controversy, with the aggregate amount of money involved, and the result is thus:

	Number of Cases.	Amount Involved.
Appointed under Buchanan	1	$5,156 21
Appointed under Lincoln	15	251,898 22
Appointed under Johnson	137	1,058,310 69
Appointed under Grant	39	330,106 41
Unascertained appointments (war and navy)	6	638,200 49

Now, perhaps, it makes little difference so far as the morality of the case is concerned, whether one-sixteenth of one per cent. or sixteen per cent. is embezzled. But when you come to discuss the question as to who embezzles it, it does make a great deal of difference. And if this article was not already too long, the comparison might be carried back several years with still more striking results. The point here demonstrated is that the charge that the standard of the great mass of the men in the civil service is not being improved, is false. When men denounce the civil service as "the worst the world ever saw," it shows that they don't know what they are talking about—that they are chattering slander and misrepresentation without investigation, or any regard for truth. No doubt the civil service can be greatly improved, and no men have given a more effective demonstration of their intention to improve it than those at present in power. In conclusion, I invite the attention of candid people and "reformers" also to the facts here set forth. If I have "set down naught in malice," I certainly have extenuated nothing.

CYMON.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Killed by Machinery.

MARY C. HIGGINS, aged sixteen, residing at the corner of Douglass and Bond streets, and employed in the weaving mills of DAVID G. LYALL, in President-street, was instantly killed on Saturday afternoon, by being caught in the carding machinery.

Fire in a Whisky Distillery.

About 5 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the still-room of Oscar King's whisky distillery, foot of Division-avenue, E. D., caused by a furnace overheating the surrounding wood-work. The building and stock were damaged to the extent of $18,000. Insured for $45,000 in the Phenix, Citizens', and other companies.

Fraud in Street Grading, &c.

A case will come before the Common Council this afternoon which exhibits some of the means by which contractors manage to defraud the city. A contractor who was employed to discharge ballast from vessels lying at Red Hook, by alleged misrepresentations procured the passage of an ordinance to grade Ferris-street. He deposited in this street the ballast taken from vessels and then demanded pay. This was resisted by Mayor KALBFLEISCH, but Mayor Boyle, his successor, signed the order, withdrawing his name when informed of the alleged swindle, and a special committee was appointed to make an investigation.

A Melancholy Occurrence—Accidental Shooting of a Lady by Her Son.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a sad accident occurred in the oyster and liquor saloon of JOHN BULKLEY, Sr., No. 369 Myrtle-avenue, resulting from the careless use of firearms. The wife of Mr. BULKLEY, was standing in the saloon, when her son, ALFRED C. BULKLEY, aged nineteen years, was examining a pistol. While he was so doing it accidentally discharged, the ball taking effect in the left eye of his mother, and imbedding itself in the skull. Physicians were sent for, but they did not deem it judicious to explore the wound by a probe, fearing that the result may be fatal. The young man was almost crazed, and rushed to the Station-house and surrendered himself. Yesterday bail was taken and he was released.

Hotel News.

On Saturday night, the liquor-store of JAMES SCOTT, No. 201 York-street, was entered by burglars, who, after packing up a few boxes of cigars, left hurriedly.

The Committee of Fifty held a meeting, with closed doors, on Saturday evening, and received reports from the various subcommittees, but transacted no business of public interest.

JOHN DALEY, a saloon-keeper, at the corner of Bond and Second streets, was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing $60 from SAMUEL WHITE.

BERNARD CANON was arrested on Saturday evening, having in his possession the carcass of a sheep which he had stolen from the butcher's shop of CHAS. O'HARE, No. 70 Bridge-street.

LEWIS B. COHEN was brought to this city from Philadelphia, on Saturday, to answer a charge of false pretenses preferred by JOHN A. DAYTON, who alleges that in November last he procured about $600 worth of liquor from him (DAYTON.)

How Chicago Was Wired. Perhaps—A Crazy Man's Letter.

From the Chicago Times, Jan. 19.

Yesterday morning a letter was received at the Mayor's office. On the envelope were these words: "Mr. MEDILL, Mayor of Chicago—a confession." In the place where the stamp ought to be was the information—"I have no stamps to waste." On the back of the envelope was a frank of the Young Men's Christian Association of San Francisco, stating that they had saved the document from the Dead-letter Office, and "if the favor commends itself to you, we trust our free library and reading-room may be the gainer." It is understood that the Mayor will send a three-cent stamp to the Young Men's Christian Association's free library. Inside that yellow envelope was this confession:

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 7, 1871.

MR. MEDILL: It was me that set Mrs. LEARY's barn on fire and my old man gave me 50 for doing it. I set the Hay on fire and then Ran. As I Ran out I met a man I thought he had seen me but he didn't would not swear the last of him. I was drunk when I fired Mrs. LEARY of the night of conflagration in setting her barn on fire with a lamp, and am sorry that so much har a was done but I don't care I like to make a big noise Eye type I will give you some of the particulars but now I have no time. Yours &c. H.

Bitter Crimes and Casualties.

FRANCIS OWENS, the proprietor of a gift-jewelry establishment in West-street, was committed for trial at the Tombs, Saturday, for having swindled EDWARD A. FERRELL, of No. 10 Exchange-place, Jersey City, out of $50.

GEORGE HONIG was sent to prison by Justice HOGAN, yesterday, charged with having taken $130 worth of clothing from the house of PETER DEISCH, No. 85 Greenwich-street.

The disreputable women who had been arrested on Saturday night, by Capt. MOUNT, of the Fourteenth Precinct, as published in the TIMES, were arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, yesterday, and committed to await examination.

On Saturday evening, some children while playing at One Hundred and Thirteenth-street and Harlem River, found floating in the water the bones of a human hand and arm. The flesh had all dropped away, showing that the remains had been in the water a long time. The bones were removed to the Harlem police-station.

On Saturday evening, THEODORE BROWN, of No. 464 Greenwich-street, left his home and returned in about an hour afterward suffering from a stab-wound in the back, near the spinal column. He could not tell how the injury was received.

MUSIC AS AN ELEMENT OF WORSHIP.

A Lecture by Dr. Eben Tourjee, of Boston—Sensational Religion.

Dr. EBEN TOURJEE, Director of the New-England Conservatory of Music, Boston, delivered a lecture on "Music as an Element of Worship," at the Rose Hill M. E. Church, Twenty-seventh-street, yesterday morning. The lecturer said: There is, perhaps, no subject in the world which has been more misunderstood than music in its connection with Divine worship. In our principal churches it is neither participated in by pastors nor congregations. The beauty of churches pleases the eye, but the music is not comprehended or appreciated. Ought we not to use any legitimate means to draw people to places of worship and raise them nearer to God? When the weary week of labor is ended, and we rise on the Sabbath morning to that solemn and peaceful sense of quiet which pervades the air, and we march to church to the sound of Sabbath bells, we are in a frame of mind in which our emotional nature is most easily acted on. Religion in its highest sense is emotional. In the musical worship of God we have one of our highest sources of emotional power known to the world. I have assisted in establishing a series of free concerts in the north end of Boston. Some of the best artists have come before an audience composed of men and women with whom your lifes would scarcely be safe when their passions are aroused, and yet by the power of heavenly music I have seen those people melted into tears of repentance and cried. In mission work I have never found anything warm up the heart with more effect than music. The Church has no right to disregard any means of salvation. Music as a means of worship has been in common use in all ages. It was heard in the early days of Israel. In the temple of Solomon the glorious pranes of the Lord of Hosts were sung. In the New Testament the same is to be observed. Our Savior commends music to us. St. Paul advises the choral worship of God. The early Church recognized song in the practice of devotion. During the first three hundred years of the Christian Church nothing but congregational singing was known. In the year 315, choral services were first celebrated. After that in the dark ages of the Church, more completely excluded the congregation, the singing was rendered in Latin, and the whole worship of God was surrendered to the priests. In the sixteenth century MARTIN LUTHER appeared and roused the whole world by singing with uplifted voice the praises of God. In Germany, both choir and congregational singing is practiced. In America, with but few exceptions, the singing is confided to the choir, and the congregation sits mute and criticises its efforts. We should have church music that the congregation with one accord can join in. A great mistake is made by those who in congregational singing look for exact time, or even tune. The very roughness of it is part of its charm. No true musician will object to it because it is rude. For will he to whom it is offered condemn its rude simplicity. The union of choir and congregational singing will be found the most effective, the choir to lead, sustain and supply the harmony. I visited Berlin, some few years ago, and there in the great church there was what had been supplied by MENDELSSOHN, artistic and beautiful beyond anything I ever conceived, the congregation, numbering over three thousand, rose and burst into the glorious melody, "For a Strong Castle is our Lord," with irresistable power. I was overcome, and stood motionless, overpowered by the new revelation that had entered my soul, and my humble efforts since have been made to make congregational singing the strength and power of our worship. But how is congregational singing to be brought I. Grown up people say they cannot sing. But very few children are unable to sing. It remains for the Church, by the aid of children's voices, to foster the spirit of song. The house of God ought to be resonant with children's voices. Let the clergy be educated in music. Who, if not they, should initiate this great reform? LUTHER was next to the poetry sacred music has the highest place in religion. The inappropriateness of most of the music furnished in our churches leads the thoughts astray from God. The music of the concert-room and the opera is not fit for the house of God.

SERMONS.

Rev. George H. Hepworth—Prayer and Work—Sermon at Steinway Hall.

Another large audience assembled at Steinway Hall yesterday to hear Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth. He took for his text, "And as He prayed the fashion of His countenance was altered."—Luke, ix., 29. He said: The [illegible] before a very memorable scene. Jesus had retired from the crowd and from the petty questioning of His disciples. He might pray here, taking three disciples with Him. He went up into a mountain where He was infused by the spirit of God, and was transfigured before them. The whole service made the disciples feel that they were not the servants of a man. They saw that He was the long-expected Sent of God. A little while after, He was seized—and the end was at hand. There He prayed as fervently as you or I would; He pleaded with God and said: I cannot bear it. If possible let this cup pass from me, for I cannot drink it. A moment after, as through some influence, He said: Nevertheless, not as I will but Thy will be done, and then He went back here and taught as never Man spoke there. How strange it is that He should have recourse to prayer to find it necessary to plead with the Father. But by so doing He opened an avenue to heaven—opened the door of the new Jerusalem; weary hearts followed in his footsteps and found communion with the Most High. Life is hard; we are continually tempted by the devil seeking to lead us from the paths of right and virtue; he lays snares and temptations for us in the streets, and other disguises to allure us away. To resist this we must have recourse to prayer; let us have communion with the Power, and we are safe. In the hour of bereavement and trouble, when dark clouds pass over our heads, we cry for help, and God says: "My son, I will help you." That is all, but it is enough. Oh! how weary and worn out we get sometimes! Let us go to our closets, kneel down and say, "Oh, God, please help us! oh, help us!" and he will reply, "Yes, my son, I will." What is prayer? I am hungry and take my food. After that I feel better. I do not know the process the food goes through, but after I have eaten I feel strong and healthy. I plant a seed in the ground, and it comes up in the silence and shade of the night. Then the sunlight draws from the seed, and afterward the full-blown flower. I do not know the details, but I see the fact. It is just the same with the mystery which is called prayer. Look at the heroes of prayer in the past. The noble martyrs through prayer felt happy in the midst of flames. Their bodies dropped from their souls as easily as clothes from our bodies; they almost forget that they had bodies. All that they thought of was sweet communion with God. Oh, business man, when in the midst of your troubles, do your ever pray? If you did, your mountain of troubles would be reduced to a molehill. Pray! So live that you may not be afraid to die. You can all do this, if you will pray. But prayer alone will not do. You must also work—work and prayer go side by side. We should pray without ceasing. When we rise in the morning we should never forget to return thanks to God for His kindness in bringing us safely through the night of another day; and at meals we should give thanks to God for our daily bread. No harm can come to the man who prays and serves God. Angels watch over you and him. Let each one exclaim, "Oh! Father, Father, we are in Thy power, still direct us what to do."

Rev. Edward Everett Hale at the Church of the Messiah—Liberal Christianity.

Mr. HALE took his text from the third chapter of Paul's Epistle to the Philippians, thirteenth and fourteenth verses: "Forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before, I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Jesus Christ." He began by remarking that he once had to arrange for the delivery of a series of theological lectures by eminent clergymen of the Unitarian denomination, and without previous consultation or agreement on the points to be dwelt on, they all subsequently agreed on all the main articles of the creed of the liberal system of theology. With the results of this agreement, as formulated by Mr. HALE himself, Calvinism, as stated by the Calvinists themselves, was in complete contrast. There was no one point in the "o-theology" system which was not in opposition to the "liberal." From the simple truths of the four Gospels the liberal system had been brought out by men whom the Church was pleased to call heretics; but he did not hesitate to say that it contained more of the true and kindly spirit of Christianity than any other. It was a simple doctrine, and the truest and simplest doctrine was the surest basis on which to rest. Unless a man had a sure appreciation of such a basis he was open to be influenced by every change in the current of opinion. We have no right to say that because a man's doctrine may be erroneous, that, therefore, his life will be bad; for a man's life may rise high above the mere analytical verbal expression of his opinion; but the simpler his doctrine, the better and surer the basis on which he stands. The preacher then contrasted the different theories in regard to man's relation to God, on which the liberal and the orthodox systems were founded—the harsh doctrine of election and the total depravity of man in the latter, contrasted with the wide-reaching and all-comprehending benevolence of the former. So distinct are the presumptions of the unusual tenderness of God in his Gospels that the counter schemes of election and total depravity are sustained by Paul's Epistles, misinterpreted. We have seen of late years a great change in the world of religious thought, and the changes had all been in the direction of the liberal system. If we look upon the mere outside show of orthodoxy as it is now presented to us, with its harsh and crude lines covered up or softened down, we can scarcely recognize the original figure beneath the covering with which it has been draped. Religious thought has advanced toward the stand we occupy, and we grasp and stand upon the whole system of liberal theology. Courage and hope are the first fruits of that system. Any one who sets out with the idea that God made the world unequal in his sight, is always liable to feel dissatisfied and uncertain. He will forever be doubting whether the ground he stands on is the right footing—for

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Held by Blatchford, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
24	Amsach vs. Schooner Creole.	[illegible]	Edey vs. Schooner T. Benedict.
21	Sundberg vs. Garvey.	[illegible]	United States vs. Steam-ship Helvetia.
63	Peck vs. Burns.	137	Gibbs vs. Jarvis.
3	Kirk vs. Andenried.		

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
5	The People vs. The New-York Gas-light Co.	245	Yeomans vs. Stone (Cutting Co. vs. Warden, &c., of James' Church.
60	The People vs. Gwynne.	246	The Hartford Life Ins. Co. vs. Christie.
72	The People vs. Davis.	[illegible]	Woolsey vs. Johnson.
[illegible]	Hunt vs. Cahn.	248	Gospel vs. Heath.
224	Lowenthal vs. The Mayor, &c.	249	Livermore vs. Bainbridge.
227	Nolan vs. Hudson River Railroad Co.	250	Tyng vs. The Com. Warehouse Co.
228	Barclay vs. Quicksilver Mining Co.	251	Carpentier vs. Minturn.
238	In the matter of Lilienthal.	252	Same vs. Same.
240	Pacific Fire Ins. Co. vs. Levy.	253	Smedy vs. Clarke.
241	Robinson vs. Crittenden.	254	Holland vs. Heagman
242	Randolph vs. Peck.	255	Gordon vs. Titus.
243	Brammedorf vs. Southart.	256	Rockwell vs. Third-av. Railroad Co.
244	Jaeger vs. Kelly.	[illegible]	—— vs. ——
		260	The People, &c., vs. Joseph Dowling.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
81½	(R. C.) Price vs. Price.	1039	Kelly, late Sheriff, &c., vs. Seckendorf et al.
[illegible]	Brown vs. Jarvis et al.	1041	Hurlbut vs. Montauk Steam Nav. Co.
467	Hyde vs. Central National Bank.	1043	Jex vs. Board of Education N. Y. City.
[illegible]	Mars vs. The Erie Railway Co.	1046	Atkinson vs. MacDonald.
[illegible]	Lynch, &c., vs. Bunn, &c.	1047	Dodge et al. vs. Hughes et al.
[illegible]	Fessenden et al., ex'r, &c., vs. Vese.	1048	Walker et al. vs. Elkins.
[illegible]	Ogden et al. vs. Hern, impleaded, &c.	1051	McKenna vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
[illegible]	Sanger vs. Bishop, adm'x, &c.	1052	Novelty Spring Co. vs. Beach et al.
[illegible]	Smith vs. Brinkley.	1054	Lloyd et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
[illegible]	West vs. Second Presbyt'n Church of Brooklyn, N. Y.	1057	Belmont Glass-works vs. Leach et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
9	Lester vs. Cohn.	56	McHenry vs. Hazard.
21	Bowery Savings Bank vs. Gallager.	67	In the matter of application of Castine.
34	Carson vs. Conant.	80	Weed Sewing-machine Co. vs. Howard.
52	Hazard vs. McHenry.	92	Wigfall vs. Meyers.
54	Wadley vs. Hagan.	93	In the matter of Cheesbrough.
58	Wright vs. Cutler.	97	Herwin vs. Brett.
65	The People vs. Marine Court.	98	Rice vs. Hollis.
72½	—— vs. ——	99	Howe vs. Sanders.
74	The Marine Bank of Chicago vs. Van Brunt.	100	Spate vs. Central Savings Bank.
86	Jones vs. Milland.		

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.

Short Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
801	Ettinger vs. Home Ins. Co. of New-York.	1283	Townshend vs. Burr.
802	Ettinger vs. North American Fire Ins. Co.	1286	Schuster vs. Bacho.
803	Ettinger vs. Home Ins. Co.	1207	Mehrbach vs. Kochler.
806	Ettinger vs. Park Fire Ins. Co.	1277	Mahony vs. Scheurmann, curr, &c.
808	Ettinger vs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.	1409	Megibben vs. Morrison.
811	Ettinger vs. Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co.	1411	Hope vs. Smith et al.
865	Klein vs. Ladenhop.	1412	Clasecen, Jr., vs. Seaman.
879	Brown vs. Liverpool and Great Western Steam Co.	577	Ross vs. Collins, imp'd, &c.
806	Reade et al. vs. Waterhouse et al.	619	Paris, &c., vs. Peck, et al.
		1273	Ogden vs. Lathrop.
		1077	Brodie vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
		365	Julian vs. O'Brien.
		369	Goodenough vs. Lanahan.

Part II.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1063	Ely vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.	674	Fleishl vs. Mason et al.
580	Andrews vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.	1072	Rockwell vs. Cahn et al.
[illegible]	Ledwich vs. McKinnet al.	1075	Same vs. Same.
569	Mitchell vs. West.	[illegible]	Coleman vs. Livingston, Jr.
[illegible]	Wright vs. Lycoming Fire Ins. Co.	244	Palmer vs. Kelly.
390	Powell, Jr., vs. Behind.	724	West vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
1170	Queen vs. Second-av. R. R. Co.	1000	Newberry et al. vs. Wall et al.
		728	Putnam, &c., vs. Reed.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1142	McSpedon vs. Benton.	845	Hanan vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
550	McDermott vs. Lynde.	80	McCauley, adm'x, vs. Gans et al.
1144	Jackson vs. Oakley.	847	N. Y. Lith. and Eng. Co. vs. American Tontine Life and Saving Ins. Co.
572	Emerson vs. Washington.		
1084½	Schott, ad'x, &c., vs. Wright et al.	241	Fribourg vs. Ohl.
1085½	Same vs. Same.	1050	Middleton vs. Andrews et al.
556	Hoover vs. Beekman Fire Insurance Co.	580	Handle vs. Wetzler.
557	Hoover vs. Croton Fire Insurance Co.	586	Quinlan vs. Sixth-av. Railroad Co.
1222	King vs. Weiff.		

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to Monday, 5th February, 1872, for decisions.

MARINE COURT, TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
7752	Duncan vs. Harrman.	7821	Sachsendorf vs. Boyle.
7816	Brasinsky vs. Dry Dock, E. Broadway and Battery Railroad Company.	7823	Jullen vs. Bernet.
		7824	Thompson vs. Hawkins.
[illegible]	Haskell vs. Hiller.	7825	Spear vs. Slavin.
[illegible]	Gillespie vs. Buckley.	7826	Hartmann vs. Reichelt.
[illegible]	Lockwood vs. Jones.	7827	Bishop vs. Wright.
[illegible]	Porter vs. Rush.	7828	Weber vs. Ackerman.
[illegible]	Myers vs. Hackett.	7829	Casy vs. Leach.

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
[illegible]	Livingston vs. Zinn.	7812	Lavagh vs. Horan.
7787	Schoverling vs. Nissen.	7814	Kimbark vs. Funk.
7804	Newcome vs. Jarosławski.	7815	Belzer vs. Schuler.
[illegible]	Same vs. Same.	7816	Church vs. Banks.
7807	Culver vs. Guinn.	7817	Schweitzer vs. Kappenberg.
[illegible]	Lindermann vs. Babcock.	7818	Wetzler vs. Leberone.
[illegible]	Platt vs. Serrell.	7819	Dahlmann vs. Sharlock.
[illegible]	Knickerbocker Ice Co. vs. Horan.		

Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
[illegible]	Patterson vs. Gunne.	[illegible]	Stammlein vs. Hanger.
[illegible]	Niles vs. Sampson.	[illegible]	Rogers vs. McElroy.
[illegible]	Wilson vs. Hoffman.	[illegible]	Terhorst vs. Logan.
[illegible]	Orr vs. Holmes.	[illegible]	Smith vs. Mount castle Manufacturing Co.
[illegible]	Kunstoiner vs. Riggins.	[illegible]	Horgan vs. Moore.
7807	Morgan vs. Price.		

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	The People vs. John Ryan; robbery.	9	The People vs. Wm. Rotosky and Joseph Schmoind; receiving stolen goods.
2	The People vs. Chas. Kane; felonious assault and battery.	10	The People vs. Thos. Allen, Ivan Lynos, et al.; larceny from the person.
3	The People vs. Henry Aymar; felonious assault and battery.	11	The People vs. George Wise; larceny from the person.
4	The People vs. Wm. Pitt; burglary.	12	The People vs. George Wise; assault with intent to steal as a pickpocket.
5	The People vs. John Kelly, (two cases;) burglary.	13	The People vs. David Vandine and George Baxter; assault and battery.
6	The People vs. Frank Wilkins; grand larceny.		
7	The People vs. John H. Prior; grand larceny.		
8	The People vs. Cornelius Murray; receiving stolen goods.		

Long and Perilous Passage of the Ship Titan.

The San Francisco *Alta* gives the following memoranda of the ship *Titan*, Capt. Berry, which arrived at that port on the 8th of January:

Left New-York, June 19, 1871; crossed the equator in the Atlantic, July [illegible], longitude [illegible]; passed Staten Island Sept. [illegible]; sighted Cape Horn Sept. [illegible]; experienced a continuation of heavy gales from Sept. 2 to Nov. 15; Sept. 20, found rudder-head badly sprung, and gave mooring chains to it to keep it in position until reaching fine weather; Oct. 12, the rudder became detached, took off all gears and let it go, and hauled it alongside; being a heavy sea on, the rope parted and the rudder sank; paid out forty fathoms of chain over stern, to try if possible to steer ship, but found it impossible to do anything with her; held a consultation and concluded to make a new rudder, which was accomplished by taking a spare topmast and bolting pieces to it; Oct. 14, had rudder all finished and ready to get in position, which was finally accomplished with great difficulty, as there was a heavy sea at the time; after getting it pointed, it jammed and were compelled to cut away a portion of the deck to allow it to enter, but finally got it in position, but it worked badly; ship would not answer her helm, and we concluded to take it on deck again, which was done on Sept. [illegible]; made it wider and longer, and next day again got it in position; got all the gear attached, and found it worked finely, the ship answering to her helm on every occasion; from this time we had fine weather to latitude 44 south; then had light north-west winds to latitude [illegible]; then took north-east trades, which carried us to the equator, which was crossed Dec. 24, longitude [illegible]; thence to port, with variable winds; Oct. 27, during all the trouble off Cape Horn, six men were laid up from exposure, and on getting into warm weather the men began to be laid up until only three were left on deck with the officers to work ship.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 20.

FIRST BOARD.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

MONDAY, Jan. 22—6 A. M.

The General Trade of the past week was active in the Domestic Commission line and in the preparations of the Importers for the Spring business. The amount of Customs Duties paid into the Treasury is nearly four millions of dollars, which indicates that about $10,000,000 Foreign Merchandise was placed on the market. The trade which fell behind last season for the first fortnight in January is now nearly up to the sum of Foreign Merchandise marketed to the close of the third week, and the whole month will probably show a gain on last January. The quite general delay in the voyages of the steamers from Europe this season had something to do with the falling off noticed in our last weekly review. Our present information leads to the belief that the Spring trade in Foreign Goods will prove quite equal to the liberal total marketed last year, while the sales of Domestic fabrics of Cotton and Wool will exceed, both in value and bulk, the result of last Spring. The Cotton trade for the week has been active in receipts, and fairly so in exports, but less buoyant in price and in the spirit of speculation, although Southern buyers for future delivery are said to be again at work in the New-York market. The Cotton Exchange, we understand, has thrown some new safeguards around the system of contracts for future delivery, which may tend to qualify the purely gambling element that, to a large measure, has ruled the trade in this market for some time past.

In Wall-street the improvement in the Money market from the earlier weeks of the month was not only decided but encouraging as well to the Merchants as to the Brokers. The rate of Interest is now quite uniform at 7 ₩ cent. per annum, and the Bank movement is steadily gaining strength in Greenback Notes, and there is also an accumulation of National Bank Notes, from the turn of the Western Exchanges in favor of New-York. With the South the difference in the Currency movement is still partially against New-York, although this will soon be reversed.

The price of Gold has varied but slightly since our last Monday's review, and the rates and demand for Foreign Exchange have presented little alteration. The supplies of Exchange from the Cotton export of the week is nearly $9,000,000, and the almost immediate additional supply created by the known negotiations of the week of American Railway Loans abroad, is equal to $15,830,000, as follows:

North Pacific Bonds, for Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., in London	$8,380,000
Central Pacific, San Joaquin Branch, for Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, in Frankfort	5,000,000
Gilman and Springfield Railroad of Illinois, for Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., in London	2,000,000
Marietta and Pittsburg Railroad of Ohio, for Messrs. Marx & Co., in Berlin	1,000,000
Total known for week	$15,830,000

These actual transactions abroad are accepted in the Stock Market here as evidences of the growing favor of American Railways on the great Exchanges and among the people of England and the Continent, as well as signs of active general speculation abroad. And the effect is not only to support the upward movement on our own Exchange, which showed some signs of faltering a day or two ago on the impression that one or more of the heavy *Bull* operators had sold out, but to repress any tendency to advance in Gold or Exchange.

At the close of the week the Stock of the Union Pacific Road manifested exceptional activity and firmness, in both demand and prices. The advance of the week is full six ₩ cent. The sales on Friday alone were 63,000 shares, and on Saturday nearly half as much more. The whole Capital is 360,000 shares. A controlling interest at the March election would be 180,000 shares. For this amount the great contestants for control are evidently willing to pay from $10 to $12 per share more for the Stock than it was worth in the market when the movement to change the Board of Directors, for certain objects, was organized. These objects, without being authentically known, are supposed to affect both the Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail interests, and rumor goes to the extent of intimating that the Pennsylvania Central influence in the Road is to be neutralized.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, Jan. 20, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Increase in Loans	$1,778,700
Decrease in Specie	[illegible]
Increase in other Legal Tenders	1,728,500
Increase in Deposits	5,537,500
Decrease in Circulation	[illegible]

	Jan. 21, '71.	Jan. 20, '72.	Jan. 13, '72.
National Capital	$72,135,000	$71,765,000	$71,765,000
Loan Capital	13,235,800	15,370,500	15,510,000
Total	$85,370,800	$87,135,500	$87,301,800

Loans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold and Gold Notes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other Legal Tenders	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
In Sub-Treasury	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Bank return published this morning exhibits the relative strength of the movement in respect to the lawful money held, as against the circulation and deposits. To which we add the position of the movement the week before, and also of the movement of the corresponding week last year:

	Jan. 13, '72.	Jan. 20, '72.	Jan. 21, '71.
Deposits	$214,824,700	$220,361,800	$217,688,000
Circulation	28,488,300	28,371,300	31,024,374
Total	$243,263,300	$248,732,700	$248,673,304
Required 25 ₩ ct.	$60,815,825	$62,183,175	$60,918,576
Gold and Greenbacks	71,681,900	73,113,500	79,496,152
Excess	$10,866,075	$10,972,625	$17,576,576
Rate for money	7 ₩ cent.	7 ₩ cent.	7 ₩ cent.

The Bank return shows an addition to the general line of Deposits of $5,537,500, of which $3,779,700 grows out of the increase of Loans and Discounts, and $1,728,500 from the gain in Greenbacks. The Gold average is down $289,800 from the previous weekly report.

The Money market, at the close of the week, is 7 ₩ cent. on Call Loan to the Brokers, 7 ₩ cent. on Discounts at Bank, and 7@9 ₩ cent. on prime Merchant paper not accommodated at Bank.

The Treasury Office in New-York received in Gold for Customs during the week $3,818,683, and paid out Gold Interest to the amount of $1,870,242.

The Import Entries at New-York, embracing foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the week past were $6,184,738, as against $5,590,524 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $4,006,015, against $4,607,757 same week in 1870. The Export of Gold and Silver, $372,465, against $807,363 same week in 1870. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $3,818,683. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by rail, 20,137 bales.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since July 1, 1871, are as follows, the figures being official to Dec. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$30,385,304	December	*$20,701,082
August	30,032,810	Jan. 6	7,405,907
September	30,010,576	Jan. 13	6,240,201
October	30,030,085	Jan. 20	6,184,738
November	24,105,941		
Total since July			$202,007,735
Against same date, 1871			171,220,473
Increase since July 1			$31,447,262

*Unofficial.

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since July 1, is as follows:

July	$17,000,000	December	*$17,311,054
August	19,510,327	Jan. 5	3,199,209
September	20,322,302	Jan. 10	3,209,062
October	22,256,227	Jan. 17	4,006,015
November	19,288,467		
Total since July 1			$129,756,327
Against same time 1871			126,964,281
Increase since July 1			$2,794,046
Gold, Jan. 20, 1872			109½ ₩ cent.
Gold, Jan. 21, 1871			110⅞ ₩ cent.

*Unofficial.

The Exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion, since July 1, are as follows:

July	$11,223,000	December	$2,569,501
August	2,701,287	Jan. 6	3,240
September	2,120,230	Jan. 13	379,412
October	2,065,601	Jan. 20	372,465
November	2,224,359		
Total since July 1			$23,602,401
Against same time, 1871			42,198,377
Decrease since July 1			$18,595,976

*Unofficial.

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since July 1:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
July	$12,459,997	July	$17,125,211
August	17,545,240	August	2,044,229
September	14,239,395	September	4,316,408
October	12,775,736	October	1,792,520
November	9,023,987	November	12,291,049
December	7,894,282	December	1,237,305
Jan. 6	3,186,598	Jan. 6	8,114,439
Jan. 13	3,682,130	Jan. 13	2,325,311
Jan. 20	3,818,683	Jan. 20	1,870,242
Total, 1872	$84,726,023	Total, 1872	$54,278,156
Total, 1871	80,227,405	Total, 1871	58,834,890

The Cotton movement at all the ports, for the week and season, compares as follows with last season:

	1870-71. Week.	1870-71. Season.	1871-72. Week.	1871-72. Season.
Receipts	146,887	2,048,034	114,831	1,769,000
Exports	119,349	1,219,548	87,806	909,497
Stock on hand		542,479		511,226
Price Low Mid.		14⅞c.		21⅛c.

COURSE OF THE STOCK MARKET—THE WEEK.

			Jan. 21, '71.
American Gold	109⅜@109½	@109⅝	110⅝
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	[illegible]	[illegible]	109⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	112⅛@112⅜	[illegible]	109⅛
U. S. New 5 ₩ cents	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Con. Pac. 6 ₩ cents	102⅛@102⅜	[illegible]	89⅞
Un. Pac. 6 ₩ cents	[illegible]	[illegible]	77⅞
New-York Central	97⅝@98	[illegible]	94⅝
New-York Central Scrip	[illegible]	[illegible]	89⅞
Rock Island	110⅝@112@111⅞	[illegible]	108⅞
North-west Common	71⅜@74⅜	[illegible]	83⅞
North-west Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	84⅞
Reading	114⅜@114	[illegible]	98⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	47⅜@48⅞@48⅞	[illegible]	39⅜
St. Paul Common	55@55⅞@57⅞	[illegible]	55⅞
St. Paul Preferred	80@82⅞	[illegible]	78⅞
Toledo and Wabash	74⅞@73@74⅞	[illegible]	51⅞
Union Pacific	32⅞@38⅞	[illegible]	22⅞
Erie	35⅞@32⅞@33	[illegible]	22⅞
Western Telegraph	73⅞@74	[illegible]	47⅞
Pacific Mail	56⅞@58⅞	[illegible]	42⅞
Lake Shore	[illegible]	[illegible]	90⅞
Lake Shore Scrip	88⅞@88⅞	[illegible]	

The Stock market, after some hesitation of demand and irregularity in prices early on Saturday, showed renewed firmness on Union Pacific, Pacific Mail and a few other Stocks, and a fair measure of steadiness on the general New-York and Western list of Roads. The Quicksilver shares made a further advance on both Common and Preferred.

In the Gold Room and in the Public Funds there was also more firmness than on the opening of the market. Sales of Gold at 109⅜@109½ ₩ cent., and of 5-20s of 1867 at 112⅜ ₩ cent. The New 5 ₩ cents. sold up to 110⅜ ₩ cent. for the Coupons, and the quotation for Registered Ex-February Quarterly Interest was 109@109⅛ ₩ cent.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING PRICES—JAN. 20.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	110	110⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	111⅜	111⅜
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	112⅜	112⅜
American Gold	109⅜	109½
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅜	109½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97⅜	98
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	93⅜	93⅜
Reading	113⅜	114
Chicago and Rock Island	111⅜	111⅜
North-west Common	74⅜	74⅜
North-west Preferred	93⅜	93⅜
Pacific Mail	58⅜	58⅜
St. Paul Preferred	82⅜	82⅜
St. Paul Common	57⅜	57⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	48⅜	48⅜
Toledo and Wabash	74⅜	74⅜
Western Telegraph	73⅜	74
Erie	33⅜	33
Union Pacific	36	38⅜
Lake Shore	91⅜	91⅜
Lake Shore Scrip	88⅜	88⅜

The general market at the very close on Broad-street was dull and strong.

The Public Funds of the United States closed as follows at the Boards:

6 ₩ ct., reg., '81	114⅜	5-20 reg., '67	111⅜
6 ₩ ct., coup., '81	115⅜	5-20 coup., '67	112⅜
5-20 reg., '62	110⅜	5-20 reg., '68	111⅜
5-20 coup., '62	109⅜	5-20 coup., '68	112⅜
5-20 reg., '64	110⅜	10-40 reg.	109⅜
5-20 coup., '64	110⅜	10-40 coup.	109⅜
5-20 reg., '65	110⅜	5s reg., '81	*109
5-20 coup., '65	111⅜	5s coup., '81	110⅜
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	110⅜	6s currency	115⅜
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	111⅜		

*Ex-Dividend.

The last prices for the Miscellaneous Shares dealt in at the Exchange Board are as follows:

Del. & Hud. Canal	113⅜	Quick. Min. Co. Pf.	38
American Coal	[illegible]	Mariposa Min. Co. Pf.	7⅜
Spring Mountain	[illegible]	Mariposa Trust. Ctfs.	10
Canton Co.	[illegible]	Adams Express	91⅜
Con. Coal	[illegible]	Wells Fargo Express	60
Cumb. Coal	[illegible]	Am. M. Un. Express	61
Western Union Tel.	74	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	58⅜
Quick. Min. Co.	37⅜		

Messrs. Leonard, Sheldon & Foster, No. 10 Wall-street, advertise the Seven ₩ Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Cayuga Lake Railroad Company, New-York State, at 90 ₩ cent. and accrued interest in currency.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ A REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE AND RAILROAD BOND COMBINED.

The heavy sales of NORTHERN PACIFIC 7.30 GOLD BONDS show their great popularity with investors, and it is because of their absolute safety, both as first-class railroad security and a real estate mortgage on lands, worth twice the amount secured, that we recommend them to the public.

Many millions of these bonds were sold the past year, and the demand is now very active at all the agencies. The large profit, both immediate and annually, in the way of interest, is inducing a free exchange of 5-20s into Northern Pacifics, and this will naturally continue to increase as the Government proceeds with its redemption of the 62s.

The bonds are offered at par in currency, are EXEMPT FROM UNITED STATES TAX, have thirty years to run, and are issued in denominations of $100 to $10,000, coupon and registered.

They are secured not only by the Railroad, its equipments and earnings, but by a grant of valuable Timber and Agricultural Lands, larger in extent than the COMBINED STATES OF MAINE, RHODE ISLAND, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT, CONNECTICUT, MASSACHUSETTS and MARYLAND.

The Bonds are thus a Real Estate Mortgage and Railroad Bond COMBINED, upon property worth TREBLE THE ISSUE OF THE BONDS—a fact investors are not slow to notice—and hence the popularity of the Bonds and large sales.

All marketable Stocks and Bonds received in exchange, without expense to the investor, at their highest current price.

JAY COOKE & CO.

For sale by Banks and Bankers generally throughout the United States and Canada.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS,

BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 p. c.) INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD, FREE OF TAX.

ARE IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company, through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which, in many cases, draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable in February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in *currency*, from Aug. 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division eight per cent. (8s.) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—ISSUE $18,500 PER MILE, ON A FINISHED ROAD.

THE LEADING POINTS IN RELATION TO THESE BONDS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1st. The stockholders have built a first-class road, and equipped it in a first-class manner.

2d. They have built their road through one of the richest portions of the State, where all the old roads into Chicago are earning over $10,000 per mile per annum, and are paying large and regular dividends.

3d. They have built the shortest road to the celebrated Block Coal Mines, whose products have a large and increasing market in Chicago, in the manufacture of iron, as well as for domestic uses.

4th. The road is done, well-equipped, and doing a large business.

5th. The portion of the road opened for business last year earned *more than its per cent. net above its interest liabilities.*

6th. The amount of the mortgage is very moderate, being only about $18,500 per mile.

7th. While Railroad Bonds may be plenty, those upon finished paying lines, and for so small a sum, are seldom in the market.

8th. That as the amount remaining unsold is less than $1,000,000, parties who want them should make immediate application.

The Bonds are for $1,000 each, have forty years to run, and bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st of April and October, both principal and interest being payable in gold in New-York.

We do not hesitate to recommend these Bonds as unusually safe. They are attended with none of the uncertainties of projected enterprises, and the prompt payment of the interest, and the final payment of the principal, are as certain as any future financial event can well be. We are selling them daily to the most careful investors.

Full particulars furnished on application in person or by mail to

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers, No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY Land Grant, Sinking Fund, Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds, for sale at 90 and accrued interest by

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE SIX PER CENT BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY having still twenty-eight years to run, with interest payable May 1 and Nov. 1, both principal and interest payable in gold coin in the City of New-York, are recommended by us for safe and permanent investment for the following reasons, viz.:

1. They are thoroughly secured.
2. Like the Central Pacifics they will be widely known, very popular and always marketable.
3. They will be dealt in at all the prominent Stock Exchanges in this country and Europe, and have the advantage of both a home and European market.
4. They should largely advance from the present price of 94 and accrued interest, when all sold by the Company, as Central Pacifics have done.

The total issue is $15,000,000, OF WHICH LESS THAN $3,000,000 NOW REMAIN UNSOLD.

They are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, Coupon or Registered.

The Central Pacific Bonds are now and have been for a long time above par, and as they are certainly growing in popularity, both in this country and Europe, and becoming scarce in the market, and as they have a long and definite time to run, (now about twenty-four years,) we expect to see them still advance in price, especially as Government Bonds, having a comparatively short and uncertain time to run, do not at present market rates pay over four per cent. interest on the investment.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO being under able and honorable management, partly identical with that of the CENTRAL PACIFIC, their securities should take equal rank in popularity and market value.

For exchange of Five-Twenties or for new investments, we cordially recommend either the Central Pacific or Chesapeake and Ohio Six Per Cent Gold Bonds.

We continue to deal in Government Securities, buy and sell Investment Stocks and Bonds at the Stock Exchange; open accounts with depositors, upon which we allow interest at the rate of four per cent.; make collections in all parts of the country, and transact a general Banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

HARVEY FISK, A. S. HATCH.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

☞ LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, also Commercial Credits, issued, available throughout the world.

Bills of Exchange on the Imperial Bank of London, National Bank of Scotland, Provincial Bank of Ireland, and all their branches.

Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on Europe, San Francisco, the West Indies, and all parts of the United States.

Deposit accounts received in either currency or coin, subject to check at sight, which pass through the Clearing-house as if drawn upon any City bank; four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances; Certificates of Deposit issued; Notes, Drafts and Coupons collected; advances made on approved collaterals and against merchandise consigned to our care.

Orders executed for Investment Securities and Railroad Iron. CLEWS, HABICHT & CO., No. 11 Old Broad-st., London.

☞ TO BROKERS.

Wanted—A position as book-keeper and cashier in a stock or gold house, by a party thoroughly posted in the business. First-class reference given. Address A. B., Box No. 5,261 Post-office.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—FLOUR quiet and weak. WHEAT dull and a shade lower; No. 1 Spring, $1 27; No. 2 do., $1 22⅛; February, $1 22⅜. CORN dull and drooping; No. 2 Mixed, 39½c.; Rejected, 38c. for Rye, 40c. for Mixed; February, 40c. OATS dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 32½c.; Rejected, 29c. RYE dull; No. 1 and No. 2, 67½c. BARLEY in improved demand; Spring No. 2 at 60c.; No. 3 Spring, 47½c.@48c.; No. 2 Spring, February, 63c. MESS PORK opened firm, but closed dull at $12 75; February, $12 85. LARD steady at $9 55@$9 60; February, $9 75. BULK MEATS firm and unchanged; Green Meats do. LIVE HOGS quiet but firm; advanced 10c., at $3 90@$4 40; Dressed Hogs active and unchanged at $4 85. Hogs packed today, 803,000. WHISKY, 88½c. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bushels Wheat, 79,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 5,000 bushels Barley, 18,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—BARK—Quercitron No. 1 held at $30. CLOVER-SEED quiet; State and Western, [illegible]. FLAXSEED sells at $1 90. TIMOTHY-SEED, $3 50. FLOUR steady with a limited demand; Superfine, $5 25@$5 75; Extra, $6@$6 50; Extra Family, $7 25@$7 50; State, $7 25@$7 75; Indiana and Ohio, $7 37½@$7 65; Wisconsin, $7 75@$8 25; Minnesota, $8@$9 for high grades. WHEAT in improved demand and rather firmer; State and Red Western, $1 60@$1 62, the latter for choice. RYE in fair demand at 90c. CORN in limited demand; new Yellow, 64c.@65½c. OATS more active; White, 52c.@55c.; Mixed, 48c.; Black, 50c. COFFEE firm; Rio, 21c.@22⅜c. SUGAR firmer; fair to good refining Cuba, 9⅜c.@9⅝c. MOLASSES—Nothing doing. PROVISIONS dull and weak; Mess Pork, $14 25@$14 50; Lard, 9⅜c.@9½c. PETROLEUM held firmly; cargo of Crude at 16⅜c. Refined at 23⅜c.@23⅝c. WHISKY selling at 94c.@95c.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 20.—The meagre shipping facilities caused an extremely dull market; very little done. FLOUR—Double Extra, $6 40; Choice, $7 25@$7 40; Family, $7 75@$8. WHEAT—No. 2 Spring, $1 30; No. 3 Red Fall, $1 54. CORN—No. 2 in East elevator, 42c. OATS—No. 2 White, 38c. in elevator. BARLEY, Choice Iowa, 75c.@76c. RYE—No. 2 in elevator, 75c. WHISKY, 87½c.@88c. PORK lower at $12 60@$12 75. Dry-salted MEATS—Order lots of Shoulders at $4 75; Clear Rib Sides, 6c.; Clear Sides, 6⅛c.; packed ⅛c. higher. BACON—Order lots of Shoulders, at 6⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅜c.; Clear Sides, 7⅜c.@7⅝c. LARD, 8⅞c. for choice. HOGS, $3 75@$4 15; bulk sales at $3 95@$4. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour; 11,000 bushels Wheat; 32,000 bushels Corn; 10,000 bushels Oats; 3,000 bushels Barley; 1,200 Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 20.—FLOUR steady, with a moderate demand; sales of 2,400 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring, $8 for Amber Winter, $8 50 for White Winter, $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet. CORN dull; sales, 2,600 bushels at 66c., and 2,400 bushels in car lots, at 68c. BARLEY quoted at $1 05@$1 10 for Bay Quinte; sales, 10,000 bushels on private terms. RYE held at 90c. for Western. CORN-MEAL, $1 50 for bolted; $1 55 for unbolted, ₩ cwt. MILL-FEED firm; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $26@$27; Middlings, $28@$30, ₩ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 55c.; to Albany, 40c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 20.—Extra Spring FLOUR declined 5c., at $5 60@$5 75. WHEAT unsettled; No. 1 at $1 21⅜, cash; February, $1 23⅜@$1 23⅝; March, $1 25⅜. OATS firm; No. 2 at 32⅛c. CORN lower; No. 1 Mixed, 40c. RYE steady; No. 1 at 67⅛c. BARLEY—No. 2 Spring quiet at 60c. PROVISIONS firmer. Mess PORK—$12 50@$12 75 asked, and $12 25⅜ offered. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 4⅜c.; Cumberland Middles, 5⅜c.; Short Rib Middles, 6c. Dressed HOGS firmer at $4 75@$4 90. Live HOGS, $4 10@$4 25. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 20.—FLOUR and GRAIN firm and unchanged. PORK dull and a shade lower; sales at $13, mostly in settlement. LARD—Advance asked, but none established; buyers offer 8⅛c.@9c.; ⅛c. higher asked. Bulk MEATS quiet and weak; Shoulders, 5c.@5⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6c.@6⅛c.; Clear Sides, 6⅜c.@6⅝c. BACON firm and scarce; an advance asked, but none established; Shoulders dull and lower, offered at 6⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides held at 7⅜c.; Clear Sides, 7⅜c. Live HOGS steady at $4 25@$4 50; receipts, 2,600 head. WHISKY steady at 89c.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 20.—BAGGING unchanged. FLOUR active; round lots Extra Family at $6 50. WHEAT steady at $1 55@$1 70. CORN in fair demand, and firm; Shelled, 48c. OATS in good demand; Prime, 46c. RYE steady at 85c. PORK quiet and firm at $13 50. BACON active; Shoulders, 6⅛c.; sales, 175,000 lbs. Clear Rib Sides at 7⅛c.@7⅜c., packed; Clear Sides, 7⅜c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 13c.; Plain, 9c. Bulk MEATS active; sales, 35,000 lbs. Shoulders at 5⅛c.; 45,000 lbs. Clear Rib Sides at 6⅛c.@6⅜c.; Clear Sides 6⅝c. LARD, 9c.@10c. WHISKY steady at 87c.@88c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 20.—HAY—No choice here; Prime, $33. Mess PORK firmer at $14 50. COFFEE firmer at 19¾c.@22c. All other articles unchanged. Sterling EXCHANGE, 118½. Sight Drafts on New-York, par. Gold, 109⅜. COTTON quiet, but steady; Middling, 21⅜c.@21⅝c.; net receipts, 10,000 bales; gross, 12,399 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,217 bales; sales, 10,500 bales; stock, 194,000 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 20.—Spirits TURPENTINE firm at 66⅛c. ROSIN firm at $4 for Strained. Crude TURPENTINE firm at $3 75 for Hard, $5 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. TAR steady at $2 25.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 20.—GRAIN extremely dull; no transactions. No. 1 Red Winter WHEAT nominal at $1 47; No. 2 at $1 39@$1 40. CORN dull, at 51c.@52c. OATS quiet at 40c. PETROLEUM unchanged and quiet.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 20.—FLOUR unchanged, scarce and firmer. CORN in good demand at 57c.@58c. OATS dull and declining at 55c.@56c. Bulk MEATS quiet and weak; Shoulders, 5⅛c.; Sides, 6⅛c.@6⅜c. LARD dull and unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 20.—COTTON—Buyers and sellers apart, tendency upward; Middling, 21c.; net receipts, 2,192 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,138 bales; coastwise, 609 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 77,986 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 20.—COTTON easier, but not quotably lower; Middling, 21c.; net receipts, 1,366 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 63,008 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 20.—COTTON quiet, but firm; good Ordinary, 19⅛c.; net receipts, 394 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 46,267 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 20.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 21c.; net receipts, 1,388 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 37,765 bales.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 20, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Bees-wax, pks.	6	Resin, bbls.	257
Cotton, bales	4,334	Pork, pks.	139
Copper, bbls.	95	Beef, pks.	457
Dried Fruit, pks.	74	Cut-meats, pks.	1,163
Eggs, bbls.	474	Grease, pks.	54
Flour, bbls.	6,089	Lard, pks.	1,626
Wheat, bushels	5,700	Stearine, pks.	27
Corn, bushels	135,000	Butter, pks.	1,942
Oats, bushels	14,300	Cheese, pks.	677
Rye, bushels	400	Tallow, pks.	93
Barley, bushels	2,900	Dressed Hogs, No.	480
Grass-seed, bags	1,031	Pea-nuts, bags	589
Beans, bbls.	29	Potatoes, pks.	80
B. E. Peas, bags	372	Sugar, (N. O.,) hhds.	42
Corn-meal, bbls.	356	Starch, boxes	639
Corn-meal, bags	800	Sumac, bags	190
Hides, No.	[illegible]	Tobacco, hhds.	38
Hides, bdls.	352	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	420
Leather, sides	13,000	Whisky, bbls.	455
Molasses (N. O.) bbls.	1,779	Wool, bales	108
Spirits Turp., bbls.	39	Spelter, slabs	300

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Atlantic*, for Liverpool—2,403 boxes Bacon, 374 tcs. Beef, 160 bbls. Flour, 14 bales Silk Waste, 1,056 bags Clover-seed, 1,548 bales Cotton, 468 bbls. Pork, 117 tcs. Tongues, 2,400 Staves, 300 boxes Extract Logwood, 130 cases Sewing-machines, 36 bales Leather, 40 pks. Leather Bellies, 12,205 bushels Wheat, 599 tcs. Lard, 34,952 bushels Corn, 6,522 lbs. Grease, 675 Dry Hides, 31 pks. Dry Hides, 15 bbls. Bladders, 308 pks. Butter.

By the steamer *City of Antwerp*, for Liverpool—7 cases Cotton Velvets, 1,128 boxes Cheese, 30 pks. Skins, 250 boxes Bacon, 325,115 lbs. Lard, 252 sides Leather, 724 pks. Butter, 28 bbls. Apples, 406 bbls. Pork, 3 bbls. Tongues, 7 cases Organs, 653 bales Cotton, 20 cks. Whalebone, 10 cases Hatchets, 241 bbls. Oysters, 8 bbls. Beans, 1,064 boxes Beans, 50 tcs. Beef, 10 boxes Hams, 100 boxes Shoulders.

By the ship *Rhine*, for London—1,000 bbls. Resin, 8,804 bushels Corn, 38 boxes Cheese, 100 bbls. Pork, 63 tcs. Lard, 92 tcs. Pork, 19 pks. Roots, 75 cases Drugs, 9 pks. Furniture, 25 cases Gayetty's Best, 53 hhds. Tallow, 215 bags Clover-seed, 50 tcs. Bacon, 157 cases Salmon, 30 bbls. Salmon, 640 cases Sewing-machines, 12 casks Sperm Oil, 500 bbls. Oil-cake, 4,230 Staves, 767 boxes Corn, 44 logs Maple, 25 logs Cedar.

By the bark *Eber*, for Cork and orders—36,731 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Polykarp*, for Queenstown and orders—23,518 bushels Corn.

By the brig *Life Brigade*, for Cork and orders—13,380 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Bremen*, for Bremen—308 boxes Shoe-pegs, 543 seroons Tobacco, 456 tcs. Lard, 1,764 bags Clover-seed, 3 cases Rick Ribbons, 200 cases Corn-starch, 51 bales Tobacco, 139 hhds. Tobacco, 16 cases Preserves, 16 cases Spokes, 6 cases Segars, 34 bales Skins and Furs, 35 cases Oil Peppermint, 6 bales Jalap Root, 23 bales Cotton, 50 bales Cloves, 5,711 bushels Corn, 450 boxes Bacon, 7,690 bushels Rye.

By the bark *Maria Augusta*, for Gibraltar and orders—80 hhds. Tobacco, 30 bales Tobacco, 3,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 30 pks. Florida Water, 78 boxes Drugs, for Tarragona, 4,000 Staves.

By the brig *Speed*, for Gibraltar and orders—1,827 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 1,800 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Maria Christina*, for Genoa—14,112 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Fortuna*, for Oporto—8,450 bushels Wheat, 8,000 Staves, 3 boxes Clocks.

By the steamer *Gen. Sedgwick*, for Havana—3,000 bbls. Potatoes, 21 lbs. Butter, 8,504 lbs. Ham, 300 bales Hay, 12 pks. Machinery.

By the schooner *D. B. Everett*, for Havana—2,411 bbls. Potatoes, 1 Mast.

By the brig *Johnstone*, for Pernambuco—2,500 cases Petroleum, 20 cases Drills, 2 cases Stripes, 700 bbls. Flour, 15 pks. Dry Goods, 229 pks. Drugs, 450 feet Lumber, 6 cases Clocks, 20 pks. Lamps, 169 bbls. Resin, 1 Hand-press.

By the schooner *S. E. Fabens*, for Port au Pitre—4,600 lbs. Lard, 30 bbls. Mackerel, 20 drums Codfish, 10 drums Hake, 300 boxes Herring, 7 hhds. Tobacco, 275 bbls. Flour, 20 boxes Bread, 50 boxes Biscuit, 105 Shooks.

By the schooner *Maid of the Mist*, for St. Jago—6,543 lbs. Butter, 73,842 lbs. Lard, 400 boxes Herrings, 16 boxes Crackers, 14,567 lbs. Ham, 6 boxes Bacon, 59 bbls. Pork, 360 bbls. Potatoes, 200 cases Oil, 32 bbls. Beans, 15 pks. Tea, 4 pks. Felt, 12 pks. Rope, 100 bbls. Onions.

By the bark *Lebanon*, for Mollendo—4 Engines, 2 boxes Photographs, 20 Cars, 44 pks. Castings, 300,367 feet Lumber, 2,500 Staves.

By the bark *East Lothian*, for Adelaide—295 pks. Woodenware, 115 pks. Hardware, 30 pks. Glassware, 80 cases Axes, 74 cases Clocks, 85 pks. Naval Stores, 3,050 cases Refined Petroleum, 500 Beams, 140 cases Chairs, 100 pks. Dried Fruit.

By the ship *Chinaman*, for Shanghai—830 tons Coal.

And from Philadelphia, for Gibraltar, free on board, by the bark *Eugenio*, 103,420 gallons Refined Petroleum, in bbls., and 10,000 gallons do. in cases.... For Marseilles, by the bark *Southern Belle*, 105,409 gallons Crude Petroleum.

COFFEE—Has been firm, but inactive.

COTTON—Has been offered sparingly, and has been quoted firm, but has been lightly dealt in for early delivery. Sales, 364 bales, including 23 bales to shippers, 182 bales to spinners, 49 bales to speculators, and 100 bales in transit. For forward delivery, there has been a less active movement, and prices have quoted off ⅛c.@¼c.; sales 24,750 bales, (7,750 bales last evening, and 7,000 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for January, 200 bales at 21⅛c., 200 bales at 21 13-16c., 100 bales at 21⅞c.; February, 2,300 bales at 22⅛c., 800 bales at 22 1-16c., 300 bales at 22c.; March, 1,250 bales at 22⅛c., 800 bales at 22 11-16c., 100 bales at 22 13-16c., 300 bales at 22⅜c., 100 bales at 22 11-16c.; April, 150 bales at 22⅜c.; May, 500 bales at 23c.; June, 300 bales at 23c. and today, for January, 300 bales at 21⅞c., 100 bales at 21⅞c.; February, 600 bales at 22c., 300 bales at 22 1-16c., 300 bales at 22c., 200 bales at 22 1-16c., 100 bales at 21⅞c., 300 bales at 22c., 100 bales at 22⅛c., 100 bales at 21⅞c., 100 bales at 21⅞c., 100 bales at 21⅞c.; March, 300 bales at 22 11-16c., 700 bales at 22⅛c., 300 bales at 22⅛c., 200 bales at 22⅜c., 300 bales at 22 7-16c., 400 bales at 22⅛c.; April, 100 bales at 22 12-16c., 100 bales at 22⅝c.; May, 100 bales at 23c., 100 bales at 23 1-16c., 100 bales at 23⅛c., 100 bales at 23c.; June, 700 bales at 23⅛c. Exchange—⅛c. paid to exchange 100 bales January for 100 bales February. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the Bulletin, were as follows: January, 21.60c.; February, 22.10c.; March, 22.72c.; April, 23c.; May, 23.02c. The receipts at this port today were 4,834 bales, including 398 bales per rail, 732 bales from New-Orleans, 332 bales from Galveston, 1,222 bales from Savannah, 1,636 bales from Norfolk. The reported receipts at the shipping ports during the week were 114,350 bales, against 91,915 bales the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 1,641,930 bales, against 2,048,034 bales same time 1870-71. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	19⅜	19⅜	19⅝	19⅝
Good Ordinary	20⅜	21	21⅜	21⅜
Low Middling	21⅜	21⅝	21⅞	21⅞
Middling	22⅜	22⅜	22⅝	22⅝
Good Middling	23⅜	23⅜	23⅝	23⅝

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very lightly dealt in, though prices have been quoted weaker, on somewhat freer offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,200 bbls., all told, including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 60@$6 70; inferior to good Extra State, $6 40@$6 85; good to fancy at $6 90@$7 40; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 40@$6 75; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 70@$7 ₩ bbl.

Southern Flour continues in slight demand at about former prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 500 bbls., at $6 10@$6 35 for ordinary to very good, and $8 75@$10 25 for very good to choice Extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour has been in slack request in a jobbing way at $4 15@$5 15 ₩ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls. Corn-meal has been dull and heavy at $3 40@$3 60 for White and Yellow Western, $3 65@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 15@$4 20 for Brandywine.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in slack demand for shipment and milling, and Spring has been quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel cheaper, on rather more urgent offerings. Winter has been held with some show of confidence, on a limited offering, but it has not been in much request. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,500 bushels at $1 57 for strictly prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, in store; $1 54 for No. 2 Chicago do. afloat; $1 51 for do. in store; $1 60@$1 65 for Red Amber Pennsylvania and State, and $1 73@$1 75 for White State and Michigan, ₩ bushel.... New Corn has been in much better supply, and decidedly cheaper. At the reduced figures there has been a more active call for shipment and home use, also, in part on speculative account. Old Corn has been quoted steady, but has been inactive, buyers having been unwilling to pay asking prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 144,000 bushels at 66c.@72⅛c. for new do. in lots, closing at about 70⅛c.@71c. for average samples, 71c.@73⅛c. for new and old Mixed Western, 73c. (nominally,) for prime old Mixed Western, in store; 72c.@73⅛c. for Yellow Western; 74c.@76c. for White Western; 71c. for Yellow Southern; 77c.@79c. for White Southern, ₩ bushel.... Rye has been dull and nominal.... Barley has been very quiet, with sales confined to some car lots of State and Western within our previous range.... Barley Malt has been sparingly dealt in at essentially unaltered figures; sales, 3,400 bushels State at $1@$1 05 ₩ bushel.... Oats have been very quiet, though prices have favored buyers decidedly on more urgent offerings; sales have been reported since our last of 37,500 bushels, at 54c.@54⅛c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 52⅛c.@53c. for do. in store; 52⅛c.@54⅛c. for do. from track; 52c.@54c. for Black; 54⅛c.@58⅛c. for ordinary to choice Western and White Ohio, from track, in store and afloat, ₩ bushel.

HIDES—There has been a fair inquiry for Dry and Wet Salted stock at firm prices. The week's receipts have been 20,600 Hides; sales, 22,200 Hides and 25 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 5,150 Dry Buenos Ayres, 26@30lbs., 26⅛c.@27⅛c., 3,600 Dry Entre Rios, 21@22½ lbs., 25⅛c.@25⅛c., gold, selected; 1,000 Dry St. Nicholas, 28 lbs., private terms; 4,300 Dry Montevideo, 20⅛@21⅛ lbs., 26⅛c.@27c., gold, selected; 300 Dry California, to arrive, 22 lbs., private terms; 1,150 Dry Central American, 20@21 lbs., 22c.@23c., gold, as they run; 2,000 Dry Vera Cruz, 19 lbs., 700 Dry Tabasco, 20 lbs., private terms; 900 Dry West India, 18@20 lbs., 15c., gold, as they run; 700 Dry Savanilla, 20@22 lbs., 300 Dry Matamoras, 23 lbs., private terms; 2,600 Dry Texas, 25 lbs., 20c., currency, as they run; 1,100 Texas Kips, 11 lbs.; 1,000 Wet-salted Rio Grande, to arrive, 60 lbs., 300 Wet-salted Sisal, 45 lbs., private terms; 3,000 Wet-salted Texas, 60@70 lbs., 12c., currency, as they run; 300 Wet-salted Southern, 45 lbs., private terms; 2,150 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., 11⅛c., currency, selected; 25 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 25 lbs., 15 bales Slaughter Cow, 12 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand is 54,300 Hides and 992 bales, (same time last year 70,100 Hides and 592 bales,) as follows: 38,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Entre Rios, &c., 4,300 Dry Montevideo, 3,600 Dry California, 3,600 Dry Central American, 4,600 Dry and Salted Bogota and Savanilla, 5,000 Dry and Salted Mexican, 7,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 145 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 20 bales Penang and Manila.

LEATHER—Hemlock Sole has been in fair request, at good and fair grades, at unchanged prices, with a pretty full offering of stock other than damaged, which has been in light supply.... For Union Crop, which has been scarce, there has been an active inquiry at full rates. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 26c.@27⅛c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27⅛c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 27⅛c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 26c.@27⅛c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 24⅛c.@28c.; Hemlock, good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 22⅛c.@25c.; Hemlock, poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 17c.@19c.; Hemlock, Rough, 28c.@32c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 33c.@37c.; Union Cropped, Middle, 36c.@38c.; Union Cropped, Light, 33c.@37c.; Union Bellies, 17c.@19c.; Oak Rough, all weights, 40c.@42⅛c.; Oak Rough, Southern, all weights, 37c.@37⅛c., ₩ lb.

MOLASSES—The market has been very quiet since our last, with values quoted essentially unchanged; sales 230 bbls. New-Orleans at 58c.@68c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been in light supply and wanted, with prices quoted firm, on the basis of $4 70@$4 75 for Strained.... Tar has been inactive, but steady.... Spirits Turpentine has been in less request, and quoted at about 66c.@70c. ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—There has been some call for Refined for early delivery, but at a shade easier prices here; 1,000 bbls. were reported sold at 23c. At Philadelphia the current quotations were 23⅛c.@23⅛c., with 500 bbls. reported sold at 23⅛c. for prompt delivery. Refined in cases nominal at 28c.@28⅛c.... Crude in bulk weak at 13c.@13⅛c. ₩ gallon.... Shipping Crude at 16c.... Naphtha, 12⅛c.@12⅛c., in shipping order.... The Creek quotations for Upper and Lower Road deliveries unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork has shown more firmness, on a somewhat livelier inquiry and less urgent offerings. The demand for early delivery has been mainly for Mess, new and old, and for extra Prime. Sales have been reported since our last of 900 bbls., early delivery, at $13 37@$13 50 for old Western Mess; $14 50 for new Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for Prime; $12@$12 25, chiefly $12, for new Extra Prime, ₩ bbl. For forward delivery a light demand has been noted for Western Mess, on the advanced basis of $14 50, seller February and March; sales, 750 bbls. ....Dressed Hogs have been in moderate request and quoted weak at 5⅛c.@6⅛c. for City, and 5⅛c.@5⅛c. for Western, ₩ lb.... Cut-meats have been moderately inquired for on the basis of 8⅛c.@9⅛c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 5⅛c.@6⅛c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Sales include 125 tcs. Pickled Hams at 9c.@9⅛c., 1,000 Smoked Shoulders at 8c., 300 Smoked Hams at 11c., 1,500 Pickled Hams at 9⅛c., and 50 bbls. Pork Tongues at $11 ₩ bbl.... Bacon has been in good demand, at about previous prices, in the local market, and rather firmer rates at the West, on lighter offerings. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 3,600 boxes, including for early delivery here 250 boxes Long Clear at 7⅛c., 500 boxes Short Clear at 7⅛c.@7⅛c., chiefly at 7⅛c.; 300 boxes Short Cut Hams at 8⅛c.@8⅛c. for forward delivery here, 500 boxes Long Clear, seller February, at 7⅛c., forward delivery at Chicago, 1,000 boxes Short Rib, seller February, part at 6c.; 250 boxes Cumberland and 250 boxes Short Clear, seller February, at 5⅛c. and 6⅛c.; for early delivery at Milwaukee, 200 boxes Cumberland at 5⅛c.; and for early delivery at Kansas City, 300 boxes Short Rib at 6c. ₩ lb.... Lard has been quoted stronger, with a fairly active inquiry noted, partly for shipment. Sales have been reported of 2,100 tcs. and bbls. for early delivery, at 9⅛c.@9⅛c. for No. 1 to choice steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9⅛c.@9⅛c. for good to prime Western Steam; 9⅛c.@9⅛c. for Kettle-rendered; 9⅛c.@9⅛c. for prime City; 9c.@9⅛c. for No. 1, and 9⅛c.@9⅛c. for Refined. For forward delivery the inquiry has been more active at firmer prices, with sales reported here of 1,000 tcs. Western, seller February, at 9 15c.@9 9-16c.; 2,500 tcs. seller March, at 9⅛c., and 500 tcs. seller April, at 9⅛c. @10c.... Beef has been in better request at from $7 50@$10 50 for Mess, and $10 50@$12 50 for Extra Mess; sales, 225 bbls., in lots. Tierce Beef has been more sought after at $10@$18 for old and new prime Mess, and $17 50@$22 50 for India Mess, and $24@$26 for City Extra do., ₩ tierce; sales, 300 tcs.... Beef Hams continue in moderate demand and firm at $22@$25 ₩ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls.... Butter and Cheese unchanged.

SEEDS—A firm market has been noted for Clover, which has been in fair request, mostly for export; 2,300 bags were reported sold, part to arrive, at 11⅛c.@11⅛c. for Indiana and Michigan, and 10⅛c.@10⅛c. for Ohio. Other kinds dull.

SKINS—Deer have been active and firm; sales, 5,000 lbs. Sisal, 3,000 lbs. Vera Cruz, 2,000 lbs. Campeachy, and 3,050 lbs. Southern. Receipts, 79 bales Central American, 35 do. Truxillo, and 14 do. Tuspan. We quote: *Deer*—Honduras, 52⅛c.@55c.; Guatemala, 48c.@52c.; Chagres, 37⅛c.@50c.; Campeachy, 50c.@52c.; Sisal, 50c.@52c.; San Juan, 52c.@54c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@52c.; Porto Cabello, 45c.; Angostura, 38c.@40c.; Para, 35c.; Southern and Texas, 35c.@38c., currency, ₩ lb. Goat have been purchased to the extent of 300 bales Mexican, 35 bales Beyrout, 32 bales Buenos Ayres, and 50 bales Curacoa. Receipts, 23 bales Buenos Ayres, and 5 bales Savanilla. We quote: *Goat*—Tampico, 50c.@52c.; Matamoras, 50c.@52c.; Vera Cruz, 48c.@50c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 48c.@52c.; Payta, 47⅛c.; Curacoa, 50c.@52c.; Bogota, 45c.@47⅛c.; Cape, 38c.@39c.; Madras, each, 48c.@50c.; Patna, each, 43c.@45c., currency; East India Tanned Goat, $1@$1 05; East India Tanned Sheep, 70c.@78c.

SUGARS—Dull; quotations unchanged; 97 hhds. Demerara were sold at 10⅛c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—There has been a good demand for prime at full rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 175,000 lbs. at 9⅛c.@9⅛c. for fair ordinary to prime, chiefly at 9⅛c. for the best samples; also, 41,000 lbs. prime Stearine, in hhds. and tcs., at 9c.@9⅛c., and 91 tcs. Grease at 7⅛c.@8⅛c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Has been purchased to the extent of 200 bbls., in lots, at 91c. ₩ gallon; market steady.

FREIGHTS—There has been more call for Grain room, and rates have been somewhat stronger. Other kinds of produce have been offered moderately at about former rates. The chartering business has been unusually dull, with rates quoted essentially unchanged. For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been 1,400 bales Cotton at ⅛d. by steam, and 3-16d. by sail; 38,000 bushels Corn at 8⅛d.@9d. by sail, and 9⅛d.@9⅛d. by steam; 6,000 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 9d. ₩ bushel; 25 hhds. Tallow, by sail, at 17s. 6d.; 1,030 tcs. Lard and 600 boxes Bacon, at 27s. 6d. by sail, and 32s. 6d., in part, at 27s. 6d. by steam, chiefly by sail; and 80 tons Clover-seed, by steam, at 27s. 6d.@30s. ₩ ton; also, the British steam-ship *St. David*, 1,637 tons, placed on the berth in the Anchor line, for general cargo. For Glasgow, by steam, 500 boxes Bacon and 200 tcs. Lard at 30s., and 1,500 bags Clover-seed, at 25s. ₩ ton. For Antwerp, 1,000 tcs. Lard at 22s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Bremen, 3,000 bbls. Resin at 2s. 3d. ₩ 280 lbs.; 20 tons Cedar at 30s. ₩ ton measurement. For Hamburg, 100 tcs. Lard, at 27s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Londonderry, a British bark, with 1,800 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia at 5s. 6d. ₩ quarter. For Cuba, a bark, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, on private terms. For Mobile, a ship, from Philadelphia, for orders.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 20—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅜ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92⅜; 1865s, old, 93⅜; 1867s, 93⅜; 10-40s, 92⅜.

1½ P. M.—Consols, 92⅜ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds 1862s, 92⅜; 1865s, old, 93⅜; 1867s, 93⅜; 10-40s, 92⅜.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—Bourse closed flat.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 20—10½ A. M.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 10⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅝d. Sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON strong; Middling Uplands, 10⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅝. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, of which 5,000 bales were taken for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—BACON closed at 32s. ₩ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

HAVRE, Jan. 20.—COTTON closed dull; Tres Ordinaire, 135f.; Low Middling, 182f.

HAVANA, Jan. 20.—SUGAR firmer under a speculative demand and prices higher. EXCHANGE firmer; on United States, 60 days, currency, 1⅜@2⅜ premium; Short sight, 4@4⅜ premium; 60 days, gold, 11@11⅜ premium; Short sight, 12⅜@12⅜ premium; on London, 23⅜@23⅜ premium; on Paris, 7 premium.

New-Jersey Industrial School for Girls.

New-Jersey, which some five years since established a reform school for boys, has recently started one for girls, and last week five girls, under the ages of fifteen years, were sent there from Newark by Judge DEPUE. The institution is located on a bluff bank of the Delaware, within the limits of Trenton, but in a secluded part of the city, and is in charge of six lady managers, who have engaged as matron a lady who occupied a similar position for ten years in the Massachusetts Industrial School for Girls. As the institution has just been opened no returns have been made, but the President says in his report:

"The idea of the Legislature in the establishment of the Industrial School for Girls should, we think, be distinctly understood by the citizens of the State. It is not to be an orphan-house, or a home for merely destitute children. Such institutions are wisely left to private benevolence. But when, from the exposure of poverty, from neglect, or the direct evil training of parents, young girls are lapsing into a life of crime, the poor-house or the prison seem the only immediate alternatives—for such juvenile delinquents, the school is designed as a refuge. Here, in default of natural protectors, they are to be adopted as wards of the State, instructed in the arts of housewifery, in the ordinary branches of school learning, and in moral and religious duties. With the influence so new to them, of such education and a well-governed, happy home, we trust a large proportion will become virtuous and useful members of the community."

Highway Robbery.

As ISAAC ARNOLD, of No. 976 Sixth-avenue, was passing along West Sixteenth-street, Saturday night, he was met by four men, who knocked him down, dragged him into an alley, beat him until he was nearly insensible, and robbed him of everything valuable on his person. One of their number, who gave his name as WILLIAM LAFFERTY, of No. 222 West Eighteenth-street, was captured, and was yesterday morning committed by Justice COX.

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The New-York Times.

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OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe.

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NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK—Miss Kate Santley.

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GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ATHLETIC, GYMNASTIC and ACROBATIC FEATS.

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We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st. opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

When we consider that A. OAKEY HALL—still Mayor of the City, more shame to the Legislature!—*defended* the fraudulent accounts of A. J. GARVEY, INGERSOLL, and others, *after* they appeared in our columns; justified himself for signing the warrants; then pretended that the old Board of Apportionment was responsible for them; said they were "large, and perhaps exorbitant," but not dishonest; and subsequently, after much twisting and turning, pleaded that he had signed the warrants unawares, and was deceived by his Ring friends—considering all this, we say, no one need be surprised at any fresh instance of his bad faith and low cunning. In the statement, however, published in another column, with regard to HALL'S resignation from the Union Club, will be found another good illustration of the true character of the man for whom AUGUST BELMONT, that eminent leader of "society," has become the sponsor. HALL escaped expulsion by promising to resign—*did* resign; but circulated a letter which the Committee of the Club rejected, and suppressed the actual letter on which his resignation was accepted. The statement comes to us on the best authority. It reveals one of the meanest tricks ever played—but it will not affect HALL in BELMONT'S estimation. Indeed, we have been informed that BELMONT fully intends to "vindicate" himself and HALL at the same time, by "dragging an editor of the TIMES" from his office to jail, and there locking him up on bread and water for an unlimited period. This is a most alarming threat, and we hope Mr. BELMONT will be moved by our supplications for mercy, and spare the unfortunate objects of his resentment.

An article in another column discloses one of the devices by which the Tammany Ring secured the co-operation of the politicians of the interior. It was an application of the Tweed tactics to the canal fund, and a scheme to allow the jobbers of the State to participate in these stolen fruits which had proved so enticing when taken from the New-York City Treasury. This article sets forth the provisions of law by which it was put into the hands of two or three men to pass, at their discretion, an unlimited amount of claims against the State growing out of the canals. The power in question has been already used to the extent of nine millions of dollars, and there is no telling what limit will be put to it, if it is allowed to be exercised in the loose and irresponsible manner contemplated by the law passed by TWEED'S Legislatures of 1870 and 1871.

The Legislature on its Trial.

The present Legislature is composed of 31 Democrats and 97 Republicans in the Assembly, and of 24 Republicans and 7 Democrats, omitting TWEED, in the Senate. In the Assembly, there are at least seven Democrats who can be trusted to vote on the side of municipal reform, while in the Senate Messrs. TIEMANN and O'BRIEN may be calculated upon in a similar way. That is to say, were Republican members a unit, as they ought to be, in favor of the necessary measures of reform for this City, we should have a clear majority of 80 in the House and of 30 in the Senate, ready to pass over every obstacle the unpartisan provisions for the good government of New-York, which constitute the most important part of the task of the present Legislature. If local reform should, by any chance, fail at Albany this session, it will obviously be on account of the treachery of Republican legislators to the trust which formed one of the chief reasons for their election. The Republican majority has, therefore, a double responsibility—one to their party and another to the people at large. They cannot permit the cause of reform to miscarry without inflicting a lasting stain on the Republican Party, both in the State and throughout the country; and they cannot listen to the suggestions of corrupt "lobbies" without losing the confidence of their constituents.

The vote of to-night upon the Deficiency bill introduced by Mr. HAWKINS, will be regarded as a test of the fidelity of a Reform Legislature to the task with which the people have intrusted it. The question before it is one of the simplest, and can only be distorted by a liberal exercise of the ingenuity of a discontented faction. It involves the use of no extraordinary powers by the Controller of this City. Mr. HAWKINS' bill simply directs Mr. GREEN to audit and pay certain undoubted claims, which ought to have been paid long ago, and the holding back of which is productive of great hardship upon thousands of families in New-York. It is part of the duty of the Controller to discharge just such liabilities as are defined by Mr. HAWKINS' bill, and but for the fact that the Ring squandered the money which ought to have been employed for these purposes, he would be under no necessity of applying to the Legislature for any special authorization in regard to them. It is somewhat curious to find the Police Commissioners in New-York trying to cast odium on Mr. GREEN, because he refuses to pay out money without legislative sanction at all, while their spokesmen at Albany are doing their best to show that to give him this sanction would be to invest him with quite unprecedented authority. The opponents of Mr. HAWKINS' bill do not venture to oppose it squarely; they want to convince the House that by voting four millions more than Mr. HAWKINS asks for, the whole of the just claims outstanding against the City could be got rid of, and the new charter would find us with a clean balance-sheet. The fact is, the claims outstanding against the City amount to at least twelve, if not fifteen millions, and it is the most transparent jobbery to create a Board of Audit to make political and personal capital, by selecting out of a mass of more or less illegal demands certain claims which the Board can have neither the leisure nor the impartiality to sift thoroughly.

As we have already pointed out, Mr. HAWKINS' bill is a simple and intelligible measure, while Mr. TWOMBLY'S substitute is neither the one nor the other. The former is framed in the interests of good government; the latter looks only to the interest of the political wire-pullers, and of a section of corrupt office-holders. On this plain issue the members of the Assembly will be called upon to vote to-night. Let country members bear in mind that the entire Tammany delegation from New-York is opposed to Mr. HAWKINS' bill. That fact alone ought to excite their suspicion of what the opposition to it means. We fully anticipate that the bill will be sent to a third reading by a handsome majority. If, unhappily, this expectation should be disappointed, we shall, in common with all earnest Reformers, begin to despair of the prospects of the party opposed to corruption in the present Legislature. The vote of to-night must, therefore, either be the signal for a renewed expression of popular confidence in the Legislature, or for the commencement of another course of public agitation, which will either restore the majority at Albany to their right mind, or utterly discredit every act which they may hereafter sanction.

Facts for the People.

We submit to-day a letter from our well-informed Washington correspondent, which we ask all fair-minded men to read and consider. It is a statement intended to show some of the efforts made by the present Administration to improve the civil service. On this subject we believe the general impression of the people is unmistakable. It is their right to have the facts by which to test the correctness of their impression. Nine out of ten of the voters of the country believe that the President has been honest and efficient, and that the great body of his appointees, or those of his Cabinet, are more competent men than were similar officers under the preceding Administration. It is but fair that the public should have the facts to show whether this belief can be sustained, or must be revised; and a great many of those facts will be found in our correspondent's statement.

In that letter the comparisons are made principally with the Administration of President JOHNSON. If it be objected that Mr. JOHNSON'S Administration was an exceptionably bad one, it must be remembered that that fact involved peculiar and great difficulties on his successor. Gen. GRANT found the civil service very much demoralized. But this was by no means the greatest obstacle that lay in the path of honest and efficient administration. The Legislature shared very largely in the demoralization that had come upon the service, and these two facts acted and reacted upon each other; the members of Congress grew more and more affected by the condition of the office-holders, and the character of the office-holders was gradually lowered, as Congress found it difficult to keep up a high standard with reference to its part in the distribution of patronage. The result was that the moral difficulties that surrounded Gen. GRANT on his inauguration were very great and almost completely novel. Under Mr. LINCOLN, the patronage of the Government had swollen to vast proportions. Under Mr. JOHNSON, Congress had been tempted by the manipulation of this patronage, for personal ends, to enter on previously unknown fields of political activity and power. Gen. GRANT had to face not merely the great body of bad appointments, but the sinister influence those bad appointments had given birth to in the legislative department of the Government. There is nothing gained by concealing this fact. Gen. GRANT'S most embarrassing impediments to practical civil service reform existed in his own party, and among its chosen representatives.

Under the circumstances, he evidently made up his mind that the first thing for him to do was to hold the offices of the Government to strict accountability—to dispel that vicious illusion which had been rapidly gaining ground, that offices were to be held for personal gain, and not for the benefit of the people. He might not be able to insure a complete change for the better in the 53,000 places of the civil service; but he could place honest men at the heads of departments, and then require the rigid application of the laws for securing honesty in subordinates.

This he proceeded, in his quiet way, to do—without boasting, without calculating the effect on the Senate or the Press, with a well-grounded confidence in the fairness and intelligence of the people. The results, as far as concerns the detection of delinquencies, the punishment of offenders, and the protection of the Treasury, are shown in our correspondent's statement. The Administration has brought to account for default or embezzlement forty Internal Revenue officers, fifteen Customs officers, thirteen officers of the Interior Department, 105 Postmasters, sixteen money order officers, four officers of the navy and two of the army—198 in all, involving an actual or possible loss to the Government of $2,301,621. Of this list, 159 were appointed by previous Administrations and thirty-nine by the present one, the loss accruing from the former being $1,981,513; from the latter only $320,108.

We have no doubt that the people can fully appreciate this record. But what will they think of the men and journals, in the Republican Party as well as out of it, who, to secure their own ends, are citing the exposures made by President GRANT'S Administration as proofs of its own bad character? What will they say of the fairness of this kind of personal warfare? It is as if Controller GREEN were held responsible for the frauds he unearthed in CONNOLLY'S office when he took possession of it. What degree of encouragement does it afford to honest and energetic enforcement of law, when the rogueries discovered are laid at the doors of the men who discovered them? We have no fear that the people can be misled in this matter, but how much confidence can be placed in those who through ignorance or malice are trying to mislead them?

"Manipulating" Evidence.

The so-called investigation into the affairs of the Custom-house has been marked by many curious circumstances. Charges have been freely made against officials who have waited in vain, day after day, for an opportunity to explain or contradict them. The *Tribune*, which exceeds the *World* in hatred of the Administration, not only assumes that all these charges are true, but, even where they have been overwhelmingly disproved, it deliberately gives the evidence in favor of the charges, and wholly ignores the evidence against them. Thus, in the case of HEYSER, Mr. PALMER swore that HEYSER was removed by him because he took double samples of liquors, and that Mr. MURPHY immediately appointed him an inspector in the Custom-house. The *Tribune* states this in an editorial article, and wholly conceals from its readers the fact that Mr. HEYSER not only denies the charge, but states that Mr. PALMER kept him in office for six weeks after an investigation, told him that he was satisfied the charge was untrue, and afterward said he finally removed him because HEYSER'S friend, Mr. SPENCER, was intriguing against him, PALMER. Both HEYSER and PALMER moreover, appeal to HUGH GARDNER, who is waiting to be examined, and whose statement will be accepted in this community as conclusive as to anything within his own knowledge. Add to this the fact that Mr. MURPHY did not appoint HEYSER till several months afterward, and we see how the *Tribune* readers are deceived.

Again, the *Tribune* states that it is "in proof" that the profits of the General Order business are $100,000 a year, though there is no evidence whatever to that effect, but only the loosest estimates. It asserts that the merchants are illegally charged "constructive storage," though there is no evidence of the illegality of the present system, while it exists in pursuance of the express regulations of the Treasury Department. As to seizures, it wholly misstates the case of NAYLOR & Co., and utterly ignores Col. HOWE'S denial, and District-Attorney DAVIS' statement that there was as to all the charges a *prima facie* case, and that after all the explanations yet made, three of the invoices still remain in such condition that the [illegible] in asking a verdict in favor of the Government. So in the case of BRUEN & PAYSON, it conceals the evidence offered in explanation, and actually makes it a charge against the Collector that the goods were not weighed by the Custom-house weigher, when the gist of the fraud alleged against the importers was that they induced the weigher so to neglect his duty. Then again the *Tribune* accepts as conclusive the evidence of a discharged laborer, that a weigher has neglected his duty, though the Surveyor of the Port has shown that even, if the laborer's statement is wholly true, the weigher did no wrong, while the weigher has for days waited with witnesses to contradict the statements made against him. The *Tribune* represents the alleged practice of "running cargo" as profitable to the laborers, who contribute money to pay the Harbor-Masters to send vessels to their districts, while in fact the laborers complain of the practice as injurious to them. It says that Gen. PORTER "had been strangely busy in getting the General Order business for LEET," when in point of fact there is not a particle of testimony to that effect. Even LINDSAY, the accommodating witness, expressly swears that he has no knowledge or belief that Gen. PORTER has any interest in the business; while MUDGETT, the loose swearer, says that he states only what he has heard; and Col. STOCKING swears that neither Gen. PORTER nor any other person than Mr. LEET has any interest in the "General Order" business. But the *Tribune* conceals all this—a shameful instance of its proverbial injustice.

When it comes to state the evidence as to patronage, it says that CORRIGAN, a laborer, was removed by Appraiser PALMER for good cause, but that he was compelled to restore him; while in point of fact CORRIGAN was not a laborer, was not only not removed by PALMER for cause, but was not removed by him at all, and PALMER expressly swears that he was a thoroughly good officer. So, it says that others were removed for political reasons, carefully concealing the fact that they were removed for doing what the *Tribune* itself at that time denounced as being the "bidding of TWEED," and that most of them at once dropped into good places under the Ring, which they still hold. The *Tribune* then deliberately mistates the evidence as to the action of Mr. MURPHY at a primary election, so as to convert mere hearsay into positive knowledge, without giving him an opportunity for explanation or denial. It further presents Mr. PULLMAN'S statement of the condition of things at a primary election, but judiciously ignores the fact that VAN CLEFT, whom it has just brought forward as its credible witness against MURPHY, appointed the inspectors whose conduct PULLMAN impugned, while Mr. MURPHY had no control over them whatever.

We mention these as proofs of the unfairness of the *Tribune* in its comments upon this investigation. It never did care much for truth or fact, and in its rabid hatred of the Administration, its regard for these qualities becomes daily smaller than ever. We have already said that we sincerely hope the investigation will result in good. But what good can possibly result from deliberate misrepresentation? The *Tribune's* remedy for Custom-house wrongs is very simple, and is well known to the public. Turn out Gen. ARTHUR, and let Senator FENTON name his successor. Not another word should we then hear from it about "Custom-house abuses."

It is especially noteworthy that nothing has been found against the higher officers of the Customs. On the contrary, every merchant who has been questioned upon the subject has expressly commended the administration of Collector MURPHY. Mr. A. T. STEWART was especially emphatic in volunteering the statement that "Mr. MURPHY has conducted the business as well as any one else who has ever been in the place." We apprehend the truth is, that there has been of late years in the Custom-house a continued improvement in its administration, so far as the mercantile community is concerned; that the merchants are in a measure responsible for the continuance of such abuses as exist; and that if they will but resist and complain of them, they will be remedied.

The College Question.

That college education suffers in this country by reason of the multiplicity of colleges, (many of them really nothing more than high schools,) no one who has examined the subject with any degree of care will venture to deny. We may perhaps question the exact fairness of Dr. HOLMES' disparaging division of these schools of learning into "fresh-water" and "salt-water" colleges, and yet the fact remains that, in order to obtain a great university, whose degrees shall really be everywhere received as actual certificates of high acquirement, you must have, first of all, money, and, partly as a consequence, libraries, concentration of learning and educational ability, cultured society, an atmosphere of studious employment, museums, art galleries, scientific apparatus, and whatever else conduces to withdraw a man from the world of mere material activity, and usher him into that of scholastic employment and contemplation. The fact that the sea-coast of the United States was first settled, and therefore accumulated the most wealth, naturally determined the sites of our greatest universities, and made the "salt-water" colleges, to use the language of the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," the first in eminence. As the country has grown, however, and the West developed its great population and civilization, with its accompanying demand for completer education than its average high schools afforded, it has required universities of its own, and refuses to send its ambitious youth to Yale and Harvard. Michigan University is perhaps the most conspicuous of the colleges that have risen to supply this want, and its overflowing halls attest its necessity, and the aptness with which it meets an actual demand. Cornell [illegible] can scarcely be called a Western college, but it meets a want not unlike that supplied by its Michigan fellow—that is, it adapts itself to local conditions, and being young, and without inflexible traditions, it can so adjust its machinery as to reconcile it with existing requirements and the latest educational advancement. And herein—though its admirable Faculty and well-appointed buildings and apparatus must not be left out of the account—lies the cause of the great success of this institution. Its novel idea of combining an industrial and educational establishment may possibly fall of the complete success expected of it, but if Cornell continues to extend its facilities for the acquirement of a complete education as rapidly as it has done during the few first years of its existence, even though its students are not provided with the work of carpenters, printers, farmers, and gardeners, it will continue to prosper and keep itself in the front rank of American colleges.

Now, as to our own New-York City colleges, of which we have three. A correspondent has objected to what we said about them, the other day, as reflecting on the College of New-York—or the Free Academy, as it used to be called in the old days. Nor, if our letter-box is evidence, are all of the Columbia College people perfectly satisfied with what we said—even though our College of New-York correspondent accused us of writing in their interest, not imagining, perhaps, that there is such a thing possible as a fair, disinterested view of the question. To this latter correspondent we must say, repeating what we said before, that we fail to see why the tax-payers of New-York should be called upon to support a college for the convenience of the small number of students who graduate from the institution for which he has so much affection. If the question were purely a sentimental one, we might in honest sympathy share with him the feeling that only a Vandal hand would attack his Alma Mater; but as it is simply a hard, practical one, concerning our pockets, the best disposition of public funds, and the proper limits of free public education, we cannot participate in the feeling that is perhaps so honorable in an "Alumnus of the College of New-York."

Of the two remaining City colleges, Columbia, as the richest and best equipped, commands the most attention, and it is fair to hold it to the full performance of all of which it is capable. It has the endowment of a great university. About it are the libraries, museums, art galleries, and other appliances of such a university, and yet the records show that its classes, except in its special schools, are smaller than those of many a little country college, whose Professors receive barely a living salary, and get that only precariously. Now, why does this happen? Why is it that with a nucleus of venerable age and magnificent endowment and enviable reputation, we have not in New-York today a great university, the centre of scientific and literary activity, and why is not Columbia College that university? If Columbia College had thoroughly done its duty, would there be two rivals in the field? Might not we have had concentrated in one great Metropolitan university all the high educational endeavor, aptitude, thought and means of which New-York is capable? These are questions which oftentimes disturb the minds of thoughtful men who have studied the question of the provision of college education in New-York.

Superintendent Miller's Exertions.

An inquiry has been ordered by the Legislature as to the number of examinations of insurance companies made by Superintendent MILLER, the names of the companies, and the "charges he has subjected the said companies to." A categorical answer to this series of questions will give the public a great deal more information than Mr. MILLER has yet imparted in any of his published reports. His predecessor, Mr. BARNES, had a commendable way of explaining in full in the public Press, and afterward in his annual reports, the results of his examinations of the companies. But Mr. MILLER not only does not give the public any details worth mentioning respecting his investigations, (unless the concerns were actually driven into a receiver's hands,) but he keeps secret the fact that he has made any such examinations at all.

For instance, during his term of office a large number of life offices, and a much larger number of fire offices, have been examined by Mr. MILLER or his deputies—Messrs. LOUTHWICK, SICKLES and ELDRIDGE—and in the cases of several of the life companies, their solvency was found impaired to a degree which made from $50,000 to $80,000 additional capital necessary in several instances, for the protection of the policy-holders. Yet no mention was ever made by Mr. MILLER in his reports of either these examinations, or the narrow escape of the policy-holders of these weakened companies. But the Superintendent gave them all clean bills of health, and, we suppose, vouchers for the fees of from $250 to $2,500, which he received for his arduous labors.

In regard to the fire companies, Mr. MILLER and his assistants have had a very good thing. Their investigating operations were already reasonably active before the Chicago fire, but the occurrence of that event made October and November a very busy season for the Insurance Department. We cannot be far astray in estimating Mr. MILLER'S receipts for fees during the last three months alone at $5,000. Some authorities think $10,000 nearer the truth. We know of several instances where solvent companies paid $250 each for examinations, which could not have occupied six hours of the Superintendent's time, and about which he knew less, probably, at the end than he did when he began.

It will be seen, therefore, that the Committee of Inquiry have a good prospect before them of being able to furnish the public with some valuable secret history, which otherwise is not likely to see the light. But we suggest that instead of confining their investigations to the "*charges* to which the companies have been subjected" by the Superintendent, the inquiry be pushed a little further, so as to include an account of all the moneys paid to the Superintendent by the companies, of their own account, or rather under the pressure of pride or fear. It is not the custom of this virtuous official to name a fee, where the company is rich, respectable and sound; his reply in such cases when asked "how much?" is, "I will make no charge," which implies that the company can fix the figure. This is, of course, a very safe thing for the Superintendent, as it puts a company "to its trumps," so to speak, and makes a test of its officers' generosity. By this plan Mr. MILLER has received a good many handsome checks within a year, and we trust the forthcoming examination will develop all the facts.

A Short Memory.

The *Tribune* of Saturday editorially says:

> Mr. GREELEY has not stated that *he met* four hundred Custom-house officers traveling over the State drumming up delegates to that or the preceding State Convention. What Mr. GREELEY *did* state, was from information *since* obtained by him in traveling over our State, and by conversations with friends from several different counties, that not less than four hundred Federal officers traversed last Fall nearly or quite every county of our State, drumming up delegates to the Republican State Convention in the "Conkling" interest, so-called.

The *Tribune* of Jan. 4 gives the following as a part of Mr. GREELEY'S evidence before the Senate Committee: "I travel considerably over the State, *and have met* three hundred or four hundred of these officers, (Custom-house,) who are regularly paid and kept at work for the interests of the dominant faction. Before every Convention they go to their respective counties to control the election of delegates to the Convention, and to a great extent do control such elections, being paid by the United States while engaged in this work of traversing the State and coercing the election of delegates of their own stamp." Is this a sign of failing memory, or only another instance of what Mr. GREELEY calls (in language which we strongly deprecate) "deliberate lying?"

MINOR TOPICS.

How very much France has to learn about representative government has been clearly proved by the difficulty between the Assembly and M. THIERS. It seems absolutely inconceivable that precisely such a complication of Executive and legislative status, as that which has just come to a crisis, should not long ago have been foreseen and provided against. M. THIERS, clearly, never will unlearn the mode of government which he carried to a certain kind of perfection under LOUIS PHILIPPE. He will be the leader of a Cabinet, as well as the executive head of a Republic, and he will persist in forgetting that his opinions have come to be of secondary importance to France, while his presence as chief administrator and mediator between hostile parties is of the most vital necessity. At present, the peace of France hangs not merely upon the life, but upon the humor, of M. THIERS.

Judge NICHOLSON, of Tennessee, has delivered a very sensible charge bearing upon the favorite plea of insanity in murder cases:

> "The law presumes a man to be sane until the contrary is proven; the evidence of the insanity of defendant must be as clear and satisfactory to overturn the presumption of the law in favor of sanity as it is required to overturn that in favor of innocence. * * * The proof of insanity, to acquit, should be as clear as that of murder to convict."

These are maxims which, though perfectly well known in our criminal jurisprudence, do not always receive either very clear expression or enforcement. In our local Courts, we have seen the plea of insanity pushed to such ridiculous lengths as to threaten to disturb the natural relation between crime and punishment. An intelligible statement like that of Judge NICHOLSON might be repeated with advantage, when occasion calls for it, in the Superior Criminal Courts of this City.

Those who tell us that the treasonable spirit in the South is dead, had better read the speech recently made by JUBAL EARLY to a number of students in Virginia. He denies that the "issues" of the war are dead; commends the examples of LEE and JACKSON; exhorts his comrades "on many battle-fields" to be true; and adds, "Ladies, I have faith in you to instill into the rising generation the memories of the past." Let the Democrats prevail next Fall, and such addresses as this will be heard in every part of the South. But newspapers which are determined to sacrifice everything for the sake of "breaking down" Gen. GRANT, attach very little importance to this prospect.

Trouble is brewing again in New-Orleans. A dispatch from that city states that "Speaker" CARTER proposes to oust the Warmoth Legislature, drive the policemen from the hall and the approaches to it, and take possession, in order to put the House of Representatives in the position it was in at the adjournment on the 4th of January, i. e., with himself as Speaker. This he proposes to do at 11½ this morning. If he carries out his intention, we see no reason to doubt that there will be bloodshed, the extent of which, in the present condition of the city, it is impossible to predict.

Chicago is suffering from some evils which bid fair to be as serious as those of the great fire itself. Not only has her Common Council Chamber been invaded, and her Council driven out of it, by a mob bent on preventing the extension of the fire limits to the city boundaries, but within the limits already fixed most dangerous buildings are being put up. These are, some of them, of wood, others with very thin walls of brick, others with the same combustible ornamentation, carried to the height of five or six stories. Meanwhile sound insurance companies shun the city, and unsound ones, according to the local Press, are pressing for business at exorbitant rates.

"A. H." (Hoboken) sends $10 for the Children's Aid Society, with the following note: "Inclosed please find $10 for the Children's Aid Society. I am ashamed of myself because I have not remitted sooner for so deserving a cause, but I promise you that you shall hear from me again."

The New-Hampshire Republicans.

The New-Hampshire Republican State Committee has thoroughly organized and promises from this day to push forward with all possible skill and vigor the active work of the campaign. Hon. E. H. ROLLINS is again its Chairman.

THE DOMINION.

Excitement in Gananoque—The Military Called Out to Quell a Disturbance in an Agricultural Society.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KINGSTON, Friday, Jan. 19, 1872.

Quite an excitement occurred today in the pleasant little village of Gananoque, eighteen miles east of this city, and on the banks of the St. Lawrence. The annual meeting of the North Leeds Agricultural Society was advertised to take place in the village yesterday forenoon, and the consequence was that the place was full of country people at an early hour. During all of last night and the morning hours of today, the roads were thronged with sleighs, until fully five hundred farmers had arrived to participate in the meeting. The cause of so large an attendance was found in the rumors so industriously circulated of late that the managers of the Society proposed to change the place of holding the annual fair or exhibition from Gananoque to Delta. This action took the town people by surprise, and they at once demanded a vote on the question, also seeking to gain an influence in the Society by electing new members.

On proceeding to the hall, the officers of the Society decided it was impossible to hold the meeting in the hall, on account of such a large and disorderly crowd, and issued orders to proceed to the drill-shed of the volunteers, where the polls were at once opened and voting commenced, but the crowd speedily became uncontrollable, and the authorities at noon ordered out the volunteer company of foot artillery to protect the poll and restore order. A small force responded, and were on the ground in uniform about 1 o'clock under command of Capt. MCKENZIE, who promptly marched the men to the poll, and, after the usual preliminaries, dispersed the crowd at the point of the bayonet. Order having been restored in the drill-shed, voting again commenced by allowing voters to enter at one door and retire through another, but was attended with much difficulty and intense excitement outside, and occasional fighting. The poll closed at 4 P. M., Gananoque being victorious. A committee of thirty Gananoquians brought in new members until they had a majority of 120.

As you will readily believe, the affair has created no end of talk, and the people appear to be much dissatisfied with the result of apparently so peaceable a meeting of agricultural people. However, the fair will be held at Gananoque next Summer as usual, if that is a matter of any great importance. W.

The Artists' Fund Society.

The private opening of the twelfth annual exhibition of this deserving Society, on Saturday evening, at the Somerville Gallery, corner of Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, was a very pleasant social affair, as is generally the case when men of the pencil and men of the pen get together to discuss art over a generously-spread table. The exhibition itself is excellent, far superior in quality, though not in the number of pictures, to any that have preceded it during the twelve years the Society has been in existence. The number of pictures named in the catalogue is seventy-six; but several of the contributors were on Saturday represented by empty frames. Among them we noticed the name of EASTMAN JOHNSON, but we understand that he has nearly ready a very beautiful *genre* painting, representing a young country maiden just putting the finishing touches to her rustic toilet. It is said to be painted with all that exquisite finish of detail which characterizes the best work of this artist. Mr. W. WHITTREDGE is represented by two very fine landscapes—one from Switzerland, the other entitled "Twilight on the Plains, Colorado." The latter is a remarkable picture, painted with that happy blending of force and delicacy which forms a characteristic trait of this artist's work. KENSETT contributes a coast scene, mannered, of course, like all his pictures; but KENSETT'S mannerism is so charming that no one can find fault with it. The visitor should not fail to notice a little bit of Italian scenery by J. F. CROPSEY, finished with the utmost delicacy and refinement of drawing and color. It is a pity he does not always paint small pictures. When he takes to large canvases his drawing and color seem to get wildly insane, while his less ambitious efforts are uniformly beautiful. One of the most lovely bits of work in the collection is a picture of "Coney Island," by CHARLES PARSONS, well known as a water colorist of great skill and as the director of HARPER'S Art Department. This picture is in oil, but the handling is as fine and delicate as that of the most refined water-color drawing. It is a charming idyl of the ocean shore. "Hackensack River," by the same artist, is a larger and more important picture, and possesses many excellent qualities. Mr. A. B. DURAND, one of the earliest of American landscape painters, is represented by a quiet picture called "Summer Afternoon," which displays many of the traits of drawing and color that marked the best period of his career.

Our limits will not permit the mention of each painting, but we wish particularly to call attention to one by G. H. BOUGHTON—a dreamy, sad realization of KINGSLEY'S ballad, "The Sands o' Dee." It is the figure of a girl looking seaward, while the blinding mists are coming down which are to hide the land and shut her in forever. Very interesting pictures were also contributed by J. F. Weir, W. J. Hennessy, S. J. Guy, J. G. Brown, J. W. Casilear, Homer Martin, J. Pope, S. R. Gifford, and other members of the Society. The collection will remain on free exhibition at the Somerville Gallery until the 30th inst., when it will be sold at auction for the benefit of the fund; and those who desire to see a really fine collection of pictures, by some of our foremost artists, would do well to pay the gallery a visit.

The Indian Raids in Western Texas.

Mr. S. M. JARVIS, the Deputy Collector of Customs at Laredo, Texas, writes the Brownsville *Ranchero*, under date of Dec. 30, giving particulars of the Indian incursion in that section, of which we have already had some news. The Indians, he says, appeared simultaneously at three ranches a few miles above Laredo, carried off all the horses, and killed a Mexican *vaquero*. The same day, on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, in the same vicinity, they killed one Mexican, and left another with many severe wounds, scalping him fearfully. Accounts came in, also, of further atrocities higher up the Rio Grande. No pursuit was attempted from the American side of the river, but the Mexicans commenced one.

At one of the American ranches the Indians abandoned a saddle-bag containing a number of papers belonging to Capt. FRANKLIN JONES, lately commanding Company A, Texas frontier troops. The Kickapoos were encamped near Laredo, and appeared peaceable. They denied having anything to do with these raids, and laid the blame on the Lipans and Mescaleros. Their statements were not relied on. Mr. JARVIS says that if United States cavalry are not stationed in that vicinity all the ranches will be broken up. A majority of them have been abandoned during the last year for lack of military protection against these Indian raids, there being no United States troops nearer than San Antonio and Eagle Pass.

Bequest by a Kansas Lady for a Church, an Opera-House, an Orphan Asylum and a College.

From the Lawrence (Kansas) Journal, Jan. 18.

Most old residents of Kansas remember the late Mr. GILLIS, of Kansas City, a large property-owner and wealthy citizen of that place. Upon his death his property went to his sister, Mrs. TROOST, making her the richest woman in Kansas City. She recently visited Philadelphia, and while there carelessly exposed herself to the small-pox, (having had it herself at [illegible] period of her life,) took the disease and died. In her will she left among others the following bequests:

Four lots are devised for the purpose of building thereon an Episcopal church, to be called St. Mary's Church, and a male and female college, to be called St. Mary's College; and her late residence is set apart to these trustees for a parsonage for St. Mary's Church.

To the City of Kansas is given the Fry place, containing from five to ten acres, in trust for an asylum for the education and maintenance of poor children, to be called the Gillis Orphan Asylum.

The executors are authorized and required to sell all the other real estate, and of the proceeds thereof, and out of the assets of the Gillis estate, to build on the corner of Fifth and Walnut streets, an opera-house to cost not less than $125,000, to be called Gillis Opera-house.

Death of Ex-Congressman Robbie.

BATH, N. Y., Jan. 21.—Hon. REUBEN ROBBIE, Ex-Congressman from this district, died at his residence yesterday. Mr. ROBBIE was a native of Vermont, and settled in Steuben County at an early age. He was always a prominent citizen, and was elected a member of the House of Representatives in 1851, serving only one term. He also held various places of local trust and importance, and leaves a large circle of friends in this State.

OUR STATE INSTITUTIONS.—XVIII.

The Buffalo Grain Trade.

BUFFALO, Friday, Jan. 19, 1872.

Buffalo is called the Queen City of the Lakes. Without stopping to investigate her claims to royal supremacy, I should be inclined to rechristen her the Water Gate of New-York State. Placed as she is at the extreme eastern end of Lake Erie, the natural stopping-place and port of entry for New-York of all Western trade, it was a fortunate circumstance that DE WITT CLINTON and the other promoters of the Erie Canal had the foresight to make her its lake terminus, for when the Erie Canal was determined upon, Buffalo had no more than three thousand inhabitants. It was a village with barely one thousand inhabitants when it was burned to the ground by the British soldiers in 1813. But Buffalo has grown—grown out of all knowledge, as the old nurses delight to express it. In 1872 she boasts 120,000 inhabitants, and one of her great iron firms, PRATT & Co., employ more workmen than she numbered souls in 1813. Nature evidently intended Buffalo for a great port of arrival, whence shipments could be made to all parts of the State; and Buffalo very wisely obeys nature's behests. Trade has been literally showered into her lap, and she has shown that she knew what to do with it. Her import and export trade, exclusive of her local and domestic trade, must have amounted last year to an enormous sum. As an instance of the extent of her trade, I propose to confine this letter entirely to her grain business, which is principally transacted in the hall of the Board of Trade, on Central Wharf. The Hall, which looks over the docks and lake, is large and convenient, and is approached from a hanging foot-way, which, like a continuous balcony, runs along the entire block, with staircases at either end. The merchants' private offices are mostly in the same block.

To say that the grain trade of Buffalo represents a business of seventy million dollars a year, is to say that it is Buffalo's leading commercial interest. Those high westerly winds do not blow across Lake Erie without blowing good to somebody; and while the gusts disarrange their hair and blow their coat-tails about, owners of elevators, dealers and shippers rub their hands with glee as they see, in imagination, their golden corn bounding over the waves for Buffalo Harbor. Around the docks, along Central Wharf, in the hall of the Board of Trade, it is all corn, nothing but corn. Clerks hurry about with samples, as though there were only six hours to a day. The merchants meet and converse together after a more stately fashion, and endeavor to smell and chew their samples of wheat and oats, and to weigh them, with a highly sophisticated air, in the palms of their hands, with as dignified a demeanor as a consciousness of riches and respectability render it absolutely incumbent on them to assume. Yes, there is a most decided tone of money pervading the atmosphere of the Buffalo grain market.

The grain trade is carried on by about one hundred receivers and dealers, some big and some little; and, though occasionally not quite so profitable as these gentlemen might wish, and as they think it ought to be, it is an immense and lucrative business. During the last year it has been especially immense; the receipts of all kinds of grain for 1871, including flour, reduced to wheat at the rate of five bushels to the barrel, being 67,204,115 bushels against 46,676,074 bushels in 1870; showing an increase in the receipts of 1871 over 1870 of 20,528,041 bushels. In 1869 the receipts were 45,049,297 bushels; and in 1868, 50,011,057 bushels. This large supply mostly came from the five great lake ports—Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit and Cleveland; the relative quantities from each city being in the order named. Chicago would certainly have sent more and the receipts would have been correspondingly larger but for the fire, which not only stopped business but destroyed a great quantity of grain. Some of the supplies, however, more particularly flour, came from Duluth, who, in spite of her extreme youthfulness, aspires, not without reason, to enter the field as a competitor with Milwaukee for the trade of Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota. The receipts at the five large ports for 1871 were over 140,000,000 bushels. Of this amount, Buffalo took 67,000,000 bushels, while large quantities passed direct through the city.

Of all the ugly designs that business architectural minds ever perpetrated I think an elevator is the most abominable. An elevator always looks to me like a great overgrown windmill, whose sails have been carried away in a gale of wind. Poor Buffalo is disfigured with no less than thirty-one of these eye-sores, in which all the grain which comes to her market is supposed to be handled. I say supposed, because it is a fallacy to imagine that one half of them have anything to do in the business. All the owners have formed themselves into an Association, known as the Western Elevating Company, to which they lease their elevators; each one receiving so many shares in the Company, according to the size and capacity of his elevator. The following table shows the estimated handling and storage capacity of all the elevators; and when it is remembered that it was no longer ago than 1843 when JOSEPH DART erected the first grain elevator near the mouth of Big Buffalo Creek, it must be admitted that the erection of elevators in Buffalo has been startling in its rapidity. Mr. DART's elevator had the modest storage capacity of 45,000 bushels, and could only transfer 15,000 bushels a day. It was not only the first grain elevator in Buffalo, but also the first in the world. Mr. DART was the first to apply to the storing of grain a mechanical contrivance which had previously been only used in flour mills. The figures below speak for themselves:

Name.	Capacity for Storage, Bushels.	Transfer Capacity per Diem, Bushels.
Bennett	600,000	96,000
Buffalo	125,000	72,000
Brown	300,000	96,000
Coatsworth	40,000	72,000
C. J. Wells	250,000	96,000
City	600,000	96,000
Evans	200,000	96,000
Empire	200,000	72,000
Erie Basin	200,000	80,000
Exchange	275,000	96,000
Excelsior	40,000	96,000
Fulton	40,000	96,000
Floating, Nos. 1 and 2	30,000	144,000
Hazard	100,000	96,000
Marine	200,000	96,000
Merchant	30,000	51,000
Niagara	650,000	96,000
National	100,000	96,000
Ohio-street	175,000	96,000
Plimpton	250,000	96,000
Reed	200,000	96,000
Richmond	300,000	96,000
Sturges	250,000	96,000
Sternberg (A and B)	250,000	96,000
Swiftsure	175,000	96,000
Union	60,000	96,000
Wadsworth	125,000	72,000
Wells	160,000	72,000
Wilkeson	250,000	96,000
Watson	400,000	200,000
Williams	150,000	96,000
Total capacity	7,418,000	2,862,000

These elevators cost in construction from $40,000 up to $500,000 each, and their value and that of the land on which they stand is estimated at $5,000,000.

The Company makes the following charges for elevating, storing, and shoveling: For elevating, one quarter of a cent per bushel to the vessel and one cent per bushel to the Western owners of the grain. This last charge carries with it the right of storage for five days. After that time has elapsed, one quarter of a cent per bushel must be paid once in ten days for storage. For shoveling—that is, shoveling the grain from the different parts of the vessels to the leg of the elevator—the charge is $5 50 to sailing vessels and $4 50 to propellers per thousand bushels. This difference in the respective charges against sailing vessels and propellers arises from the fact that, as a general thing, propellers have more hatches than sailing vessels and altogether entail more labor in unloading. The rates charged, though considerably lower than those formerly in vogue and than those now prevailing in Chicago and Milwaukee, nevertheless leave a fair and legitimate, though by no means an exorbitant profit. Were they further reduced, the business would not pay.

It is to keep these prices at or above their standard, and to prevent disastrous competition, that the Association was originally formed by the owners of the elevators. But the fundamental principle of the Association seems to have defeated in itself the design of the members, and to have inflicted much damage on their business. These gentlemen thought themselves thoroughly protected by their organization. They never dreamed of the camel getting round the eye of the needle. They had always expected him to waste his strength in fruitless efforts to pass through it. Their trade-union in one important respect was a failure. In this way: every member of the Association receives his share or shares of the aggregate profits of the Company, whether his elevator has done much or little business during the year. Now, many of them do no business at all; some have not elevated a single bushel of wheat since they were erected. As a matter of fact, they were not erected for the purpose of doing business, but simply to secure a share in the Company's large profits. This was easily done. Men built elevators, for which there was no trade demand whatever, and then gained admittance into the Association by threatening to elevate at prices far below those charged by the Company. By this means they frightened the Company into taking them in as partners. The result might have been easily foretold. One-half of the capital of the Company is lying idle and unproductive, while taking a nearly equal share of the profits of the productive half; those members of the Company whose elevators actually do the business only receiving a quarter per cent. more dividend than their partners. Some people will be inclined to think that there is a touch of Mr. Charley Bates' style in this wily mode of making money.

The bulk of the business is done by nine elevators, the City, Niagara, National, Ohio-street, Plimpton, Reed, Richmond, Sturges and Sternberg (A and B.) These nine elevators have only a storage capacity of 3,750,000 bushels; not quite one-half of the aggregate storage capacity of the thirty-one elevators belonging to the Association. But the evil appears to be gradually dying out of itself; though, unless the Company makes some radical change in its system, it may spring up again as rank and vicious as ever. The profits of the Company have fallen to a point at which it no longer pays to build elevators as a mere speculative investment of capital. None have been built for two or three years. But the owners of some of those which have long been lying idle, and which have suffered the usual and inevitable consequences of disuse, are having their shares cut down by the Company. Thus, if a man's elevator, which was rated at three shares when he first joined the Association, is becoming dilapidated, they refuse any longer to give him the profits on more than two shares; then only on one, and, at last, nothing at all. Unless, then, the builders set to work again, the Company will eventually right itself. But the Association confers one great benefit on the grain dealers. The dealer, of course, receives a receipt for his grain from the manager of the particular elevator in which he stores it; but every member of the Association is responsible to him for its safe custody. This arrangement, while insuring him effectually against loss by damage, fire, surreptitious removal or otherwise, also gives more security and confidence to the bank lending him money on his receipt, and consequently reduces the rate of interest he has to pay on his loan. This is a boon unknown to the grain dealers of Chicago, Milwaukee and the other great markets of the West. As business men, the Buffalo grain dealers fully appreciate its value. Those horrid periodical visits to the discount clerk of the bank are a little eased off by it.

Some of the elevators have grain-dryers attached to them. The Reed elevator uses MARSH's Surface Dryer. In this process the grain is spread over a perforated floor, on which plates keep up a constant zig-zag movement, keeping the grain always turning over. The Richmond uses GEORGE CLARK's patent, in which the elevator passes through a hot-air chamber, and by elevating the grain a second time it becomes perfectly dry. The Union uses BEACH's patent, the Hazard GEORGE CLARK's patent vacuum, and the Niagara simply spread their grain out on hot floors to dry like malt.

Among the leading receivers of grain from the Western ports, some of whom own their own elevators, though, of course, as partners in the Company, are J. D. Richmond & Co., James D. Sawyer, G. S. Hazard & Co., Marsh & Sternberg, Preston & Wright, Jason Parker, S. K. Worthington, H. C. Winslow, Helleure & Newhall, M. L. Crittenden, B. F. Bruce, George F. Bentley, and E. W. Ames. Many of these firms have not yet made out the annual statement of their receipts; but the heavy character of the business transacted on the Buffalo grain market may be appreciated from a few instances. Last year, Mr. SAWYER, the President of the Board of Trade received 4,000,000 bushels of all kinds of grain; MARSH & STERNBERG, 3,000,000; JASON PARKER, 3,000,000; G. S. HAZARD & Co. also did a very large leading business, but their returns are incomplete at present. J. D. RICHMOND & Co. handed me, at my request, the following statement of their receipts. I give it in full, that other cities may know what some of these Buffalo men are doing:

	Bushels.
Wheat	2,827,547
Corn	4,146,324
Oats	776,092
Barley	80,922
Rye	170,915
Total	[illegible]

I think the readers of the NEW-YORK TIMES will allow that this is a pretty fair trade exhibit for one year for a single firm.

The flouring business is also carried on in Buffalo on a very extensive scale. Mr. GRIFFIN has two fine mills, with fourteen run of stone, capable of turning out 1,000 barrels of flour a day. He makes about 125,000 barrels of flour a year, of a brand known as the "Fancy State" flour. It is almost as well known in the markets of Liverpool and London, as it is in the United States. THORNTON and CHESTER own three mills of about an equal capacity to those of Mr. GRIFFIN. But they make a different grade of flour and one which occupies a longer time in grinding. They, however, make 100,000 barrels a year. The Niagara Mills have a capacity of 500 barrels a day, but they have been making little or no flour for a year. The Clinton Mills can turn out 300 barrels a day.

As might be expected, with so large a grain market at hand, malting is carried on very largely in Buffalo, and that, too, with one very great advantage. The climate of Buffalo is peculiarly adapted for the manufacture of malt. On the hottest day in Summer there is nearly always an afternoon breeze from the lake. Again, the cool weather suitable for malting begins at least a month earlier, and the hot weather begins a month later, than in the interior cities of the State where malting is carried on. This enables the maltsters to make malt two months in the year when other malting-houses are idle. No small advantage! The same cause makes Buffalo a very desirable place in which to store grain, an equable climate and a cool breeze being necessary for keeping the grain in good condition. The maltsters of Buffalo use annually about 1,500,000 bushels of barley, the brewers taking a large portion. The latter alone make 600,000 bushels of malt for their own consumption. A. T. BLACKMER is the leading maltster. He makes 180,000 bushels of malt a year. The Niagara Malting Company make about 100,000 bushels, and SOLOMON SHUN, one of the Inspectors of State Prisons, 80,000 bushels. There are a number of maltsters doing a small business in the city, but not for shipping—only for local consumption.

A. P.

MAYOR HALL AND THE UNION CLUB.

We make the following statement of the facts relating to Mr. HALL's retirement from the Union Club, and have responsible authority for them. Such a statement has become necessary, because Mr. HALL has circulated in printed form what purports to be his letter of resignation, which reflects upon those who have advocated his expulsion from the Club, and conveys a false impression of the reasons which led to his retirement. The facts now given to the public are notorious within the Club, and already to some extent outside of it. Therefore, no improper disclosure of the action of the Board of Governors is made.

Some days prior to Dec. 6, the Executive Committee of the Club informed Messrs. HALL and SWEENY that a motion for their expulsion would be offered at the meeting of the Governors, to be held upon Dec. 6. The latter at once resigned, but the former declined to do so. It was, therefore, moved that he be expelled, and a majority of the Governors present voted in the affirmative, but not the required number of two-thirds. When their action became known, the Governors were requested to call a general meeting of the Club by fifty-eight members, eight more than was necessary under the by-laws. At a special meeting of the Governors, held Dec. 13, the 29th of December was named for the general meeting. Mr. HALL then issued a circular to his friends, in which he stated that he should attend the meeting in person and confront his accusers. On the 22d of December a meeting of the fifty-eight signers of the call was held, to make arrangements for the general meeting of the Club, and to urge a full attendance of members. Before proceeding to this business, however, a letter from Mr. HALL, addressed to a Governor who was known to favor his retention, was read to the meeting, in which he was understood to say that he would resign, provided the call for the general meeting should be withdrawn. The language of this letter was involved, and it was not deemed satisfactory. A committee was consequently appointed to obtain from Mr. HALL a distinct pledge in writing that he would resign, provided the call for the general meeting should be withdrawn, or, in case he should decline to give it, to make such arrangements for the general meeting as should seem to them proper. A letter was addressed to Mr. HALL by the Committee to the effect that they had been told that he desired to resign, provided the call for the general meeting should be withdrawn, and asking whether they had been correctly informed. To this a written reply was returned in which a distinct promise to resign was given. The Committee then requested that the general meeting might be dispensed with. Mr. HALL sent in his resignation at the next meeting of the Governors; but as it reflected upon those who had voted for his expulsion in the Board of Governors, and upon those who signed the call for the general meeting, it was rejected and returned to Mr. HALL. It is this rejected and offensive letter, which has been sent by Mr. HALL in the form of a circular to a number of persons, and has found its way into the newspapers; and the subsequent letter of resignation, from which all offensive expressions were omitted, which disclaimed all intention to offend, and which requested that his resignation might be received, has been suppressed. This last letter was unanimously accepted, and was, of course, *the* resignation received by the club.

AMUSEMENTS.

To-Night's Announcements.

"Don Giovanni" will be sung at the Stadt Theatre, this evening, Miss ELZER making her debut in opera as *Zerlina*. A recital of chamber-music, by Dr. DAMROSCH and Herr PRUCKNER will be given at Steinway's smaller hall. At Wood's Museum the drama of "On Hand" will be reproduced, the burlesque of "Little Red Riding Hood" being acted henceforward by day. And a circus will be shown at the Grand Opera-house. The bills of the other places of amusement disclose no intended change.

French Recitations.

The numerous admirers of French dramatic entertainments will find some consolation for the lack of the theatrical performances which they enjoyed in former years in the tidings that a series of recitations will soon be commenced. M. A. A. FAVARGER, a gentleman of culture is to supply them, and the first of the series is to occur at Chickering's Hall on Feb. 2, the succeeding recitations taking place on the Friday evenings following. M. FAVARGER's plan has already received many promises of encouragement from sources whence approval is most flattering. We hope his recitations will be as largely attended as, from present indications, they are likely to be.

How to Live on a Small Income.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My salary amounts to $1,200 a year, *i. e.*, $300 below your lowest "middle class" average. With this I managed to apply about $300 for other than mere living purposes during the last year, yet I lived decently, even comfortably, and had a dollar for enjoying good musical treats, or a good play, and had always a stray penny for suffering fellow-creatures that came in my way. But the cause of all this is: I do not indulge in the expensive luxury of a wife; I do not smoke; I do not take my regular drinks every day; I abstain from playing at cards, billiards or ten-pins, from sporting, "pigeon-shooting," fast horses, or other fast beings. Economy is a fortune in itself.

Claiming a place on the list of your constant, devoted readers, I give this in answer to your yesterday's article on housekeeping.

GERMANIA.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Saturday, Jan. 20, 1872.

The Reported Shooting by "Cooley Keyes"—A Serious Blunder by a Police Sergeant.

On Saturday night, Sergt. MCELWAIN, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police, reported to the Police Central Office that "Cooley Keyes" had quarreled with a woman at No. 47 West Twenty-seventh street, and had attempted to murder her by firing several shots at her, and it was so published in the TIMES. On investigation it has been ascertained that this report was false. Mr. GEO. W. HILL, who is generally known as "Cooley Keyes," was not concerned in the affair at all, and was not within a mile of the place at the time of the occurrence. The real actor in this affair was a man named EUSHER, and the false report was due to the blunder of Sergt. MCELWAIN. Mr. HILL feels very much aggrieved at the false statement, and this statement is made in justice to him.

JAPAN UNSEALED.

Interesting Account of Mr. De Long's Journey in the Interior.

Appearance of the Country—Profound Respect Shown to the Party—How to Eat Soup with Sharp Sticks—A Sagacious Dog—An Aboriginal.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAKODADI, Japan, Thursday, Dec. 28, 1871.

A brief account of the tour recently made by Minister DE LONG throughout the most remote and curious portions of this Empire, cannot fail to be of interest to your readers, not only from the mystery surrounding the life of the inhabitants, but also from the prominent position of the tourist, as a representative of the people of the United States, and the princely attentions paid him, and the aid received by him in his journey from this Government. Monarchical Japan, until lately unapproachable by foreigners, now lifts her impenetrable veil to inquisitive democratic America. By order of the Mikado, Minister DE LONG was everywhere received with the honors usually paid to a Prince. The people were forbidden to appear upon the streets, or even out of doors at his approach; when admitted to his presence they were to prostrate themselves before him, and at every stopping place, during a tour which took them four times across the island of Yesso in various directions, the kindest provision had been made in advance for the comfort and entertainment of the party.

THE ABORIGINES OF JAPAN.

The Japanese authorities in Yeddo had previously informed him that the Ainos, or hairy people, were the original inhabitants and sole possessors of this whole group of islands, including Niphon; that they had for a long time contended for the supremacy with the Japanese, but eventually had been driven back and partially exterminated, until the remnant of their tribes had been gathered in Yesso and Saghalien. They were described as being mere savages, but wearing long beards, and being as hairy all over their persons as dogs.

AN INCIDENT OF THE CIVIL WAR.

Many wonderful tales are told by foreign residents of the acts of courage and chivalry displayed on both sides during this bloody civil war. One of these stories affords so curious an illustration of the difference between "civilized" and "uncivilized" warfare, that it is worth repeating. When at last EMMOTO's vessels had all been destroyed, and his devoted followers were surrounded in the fort here, cut off from any supply of water or provisions, that their enemies—after fighting them with the utmost ferocity during the day—would, as soon as the shades of evening fell, send in rations of rice and fresh water to their foes sufficient for their use during the next twenty-four hours; that when their British friends remonstrated against such an unheard-of proceeding, the reply was, "We know those men; they are gentlemen, and so are we. We do not wish to capture them as we would rats, but with swords in their hands, fighting like warriors. Any other course would rob our victory of all its honors." And thus they continued to do until they worked out the victory they fought for in their own fashion.

HAKODADI AND VICINITY.

Hakodadi Head, so called, is a bluff point of a promontory, almost circular in form, rising some twelve hundred feet in height, and connected with the mainland by a very narrow sandy low flat. The harbor is undoubtedly the best in Japan, being very commodious, deep, and entirely land-locked. In plain sight, and about thirty miles distant, is a grand volcanic mountain, which emits smoke and steam, but has not been otherwise active for many years. The principal trade of this port is in sea-weed, fish, oil, deers' horns, hides and furs, salmon, cod and herring. Hardly is the traveler outside of the limits of Hakodadi when he reaches a beautiful and highly fertile farming country, dotted with villages. Fine orchards of pears, apples, and groves of chestnut and walnut trees, and gardens filled with all kinds of vegetables, and also mulberry groves with silk worm culture going on, delight the eye. Here, and in sight almost of Hakodadi, is a farm that a foreigner leased from the so-called rebel authorities. He prepared to cultivate it according to European ideas, but the Japanese Government—in fear that other foreigners would claim similar privileges which they could not well refuse, as long as they allowed this man to occupy his farm, which would have the effect of opening the island to foreign settlement, and also out of a desire to get rid of all titles derived from the now defunct or "rebel" Government, bought off the would-be farmer, submitting to most terrible extortion to be rid of him.

A SURPRISE.

We had expected to enter a country like the portions of Niphon we had previously visited—its valleys all rice-fields, and its hills clothed with pine and bamboo. Our surprise and pleasure, therefore, was very great to find that here, in the most secluded corner of Japan, we were in a country which in all its productions seemed a counterpart of the Northern States of America. The forests, when we reached them, proved to be very dense, and of hard timber, such as ash, oak, maple, hickory, beech, chestnut, horse-chestnut, birch, &c., with a dense growth of broad-leaved scrub bamboo, which forms a splendid cover for game, and, judging from the way in which our horses eagerly ate its broad leaves, a most delicious pasturage for animals. As we left this line of little villages and Hakodadi behind us, we entered and crossed a mountain range, threaded solely by this one road, a mere bridle-path, with habitations so scarce that we would ride for miles after leaving one house before we would reach another, all of which were country inns. Bright, sparkling streams of water were constantly crossed, and in all of these we saw myriads of trout and other fish. Up from our path, almost continuously, arose partridge, quail and pigeons. Wild grape-vines, covered with ripe grapes, hung on every side, together with another vine resembling the grape, and bearing a somewhat similar but larger fruit. The chestnut and oak trees were filled with nuts and acorns, and the whole country was in as wild a condition as it is possible to imagine.

OUR CAVALCADE.

As we threaded our way through these forests, our train appeared novel and interesting. Preceding us was our escort of six soldiers, armed with Spencer carbines, the leader of the file carrying the American flag on a Japanese lance. Following him came the officers of the escort, including a native interpreter, then the six tourists—seven including your correspondent—six servants, and a baggage train. All of us were mounted on wiry little native horses but half broken, and that half the worst half of the two. Thus we proceeded until passing the volcano. On our second day's ride we came out on the beach of Volcano Bay, at a little fishing village called Mori. A scamper of a few miles along this beach, with the surf washing our horses' feet, brought us to our resting place for the night. On entering each little hamlet we were met by local authorities, kneeling and bowing to the earth, then rising and running with us to see the other limit of their hamlet to see that due respect was paid by all, and then bidding us a respectful adieu in the same manner.

JAPANESE OFFICIAL HOSPITALITY.

Our system of sojourning was most unique. At every house on our journey a dais or raised seat, covered generally with a red cloth, forming a small throne, was arranged for our Chief to occupy alone, and other rooms, without such an appurtenance, were given to the suite. Over the door of the Minister's room we would find a written card in Japanese, which, when translated, read, "His Highness, the Envoy from the United Countries," while over the rooms devoted to his suite the card read, "For the Noble Followers." The rooms were covered with mats in [illegible] [illegible] fire-places, or hibachi, as they are called here, sunk into the floor, being simply little square pits filled with fine, clean sand, with charcoal fires lighted in the centre. The invariable custom of serving us was first to pass around tea, then to bring in a hibachi for each room, filled with live coals, and place it on the fire, that each might replenish at pleasure. Then would follow a Japanese meal served in wooden bowls with chop-sticks, which we soon became expert in manipulating. To eat soup with two straight sticks was at first a poser, but we discovered how it could be done—that is by putting enough boiled rice into the bowl to absorb the soup, and then eating the rice. During the journey we ate many mixtures and things that it would be quite impossible to describe, and for which we knew neither name or origin. A ride of thirty or forty miles on kicking and bucking ponies, in cold sea breezes on the beach, or over mountains on the worst of trails, prepares one's stomach to receive almost anything that can possibly be digested without the possessor being over curious as to the recipe. The eye would sometimes dwell languidly for a moment on the contents of a bowl of strange mixtures, and the question come feebly up in the mind as to whether the offered refreshment was cat, rat, or bat; but a craving appetite generally cut short all such speculations.

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP AND RELIGIOUS WARFARE.

Along the line of travel, whenever we found any settlements we would find little mias, or praying places, with stone images of gods arranged in groups, in some instances dressed with red cloth, and in others without raiment. Before each of these places would be seen the invariable red gates denoting the faith to be Sintooism, the religion of the Mikado and of the Government. In the discussion that ensued many months ago between this Government and the foreign representatives, when the attempt was made by the latter to save the settlement of native Christians near Nagasaki from persecution, the question was pressed home on the Government to know why it was that this people were being sent into banishment and slavery if it was not on account of their being Christians. The reply was, because they were insubordinate and ungovernable, but the extent of the insubordination was that they refused to pass through those red gates; this being the test of the faithful. It is an established fact that a terrific religious war is now going on in Japan between the Sintoo and Buddhist sects, the latter being possessed of the most valuable estates and privileges acquired during the three hundred years of the rule of the Tycoon, whose faith was Buddhism. With the installment of the present Government, the Mikado brought Sintooism, the faith of his ancestry, to the front, and he has steadily persecuted the Buddhist sect, stripping them of privileges and possessions until it is rumored that, in despair, they have recently been making some overtures to Christians, looking to an alliance of strength to resist the common foe. Hence it is that the traveler in Japan finds the gorgeous temples of the Buddhists going to decay and almost deserted, while the new Sintoo temples are thronged with devotees. It does not appear to disturb this people any to change the gods they worship, and there is but little reason why it should.

A SACRILEGIOUS DOG, AND A SINGULAR CUSTOM.

We had with us a dog, "Toro," whose chief delight was to come upon a cemetery. Into one of these he would rush with avidity, and soon fill himself out of the bowls of meat, fish, &c., set about the graves as chow-chow for the departed spirits. No doubt many devotees were delighted to find that their ancestors had at last received their offerings, and devoured their rice like healthy ghosts. In each village through which we passed, we found little lines of clean sand running along the centre of the street; and in such places as we were to rest for lunch, or to remain all night, the house we were to stop at, and the door we were to enter, would be designated by a line of sand leading directly thereto, and a quantity placed just at the door-step. This, we were informed, was a sign of welcome, an old custom of the Empire. We soon learned to judge of the heartiness of our welcome by the quantity of sand we found thus placed, and I believe we rarely judged wrong.

THE HONORS PAID TO TRAVELING DIGNITARIES IN JAPAN.

Our anticipated pleasure in seeing the people on the route was much diminished by the orders that, in Minister DE LONG's honor, had been promulgated, that all should cease work and go in doors while our cortege was passing. This token of respect we would gladly have had omitted, if we could have so arranged it, but the order had swept on before us, and it was unchangeable. If any unlucky wight, man, woman or child, was unfortunate enough to be in the street, or even in the adjoining gardens or fields, at the cry of our guards—"*Imata!*"—down he would have to come on his marrow-bones, with his open hands extended downward, his finger tips resting on the sand. All travelers on horseback were compelled to dismount, turn out, and perform this obeisance, and pack-trains, &c., to leave the road. Such is the honor due to a Japanese dignitary when on his travels.

THE HAIRY MEN.

On our third day out we came on our first Aino, as we were about fording a small creek, on entering a little village. He had on an official robe, being evidently one of the village authorities, and was in company with Japanese officials. He was about five feet nine inches tall, and stoutly made. His color, about that of a Japanese; but he had very full black and long moustache and beard. His hair was unkempt and shaggy, being neither entirely straight or curly, but rather wavy in appearance. His legs, which were bare to the knees, disclosed no more hair than the limbs of many white men. He appeared very composed, and saluted us by sitting down, placing his open hands together, backs down, and making two upward motions, as if casting dirt or water on his head and face, finishing his salutation by stroking his long beard twice very complacently. He then arose and returned our look of curiosity with interest, meeting our gaze with a full answering return. A look of gratification spread over his countenance as he noticed our full beards. He again stroked his own, and glanced at the beardless Japanese officials standing about us. My idea was that his thoughts might have been expressed about as follows: "Now you see your error; for all time you have abused and denounced my people, because of our beards—what we cling to as a badge of manhood, you denominate one of shame. You called us beasts and dogs of Ainos, and now behold! here comes these wonderful people from across the sea, with their superior civilization and spirit of mastery, from whom you are now seeking information, and whom you now delight to honor and associate with, and behold! they, too, are Ainos, wearing hair as we do." The look of this man was friendly and intelligent, and very favorably impressed me.

More Treasonable Utterances by Jubal Early.

Friday last was the anniversary of the birth of ROBERT E. LEE, and the occasion was "improved" by JUBAL EARLY, who delivered a violent address before the students in the chapel of Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Va. From the report of this address in the Richmond Dispatch, we quote the following paragraph:

"They tell us to forget dead issues. Can true issues ever be dead? We do believe that a people who forget their traditions are unworthy of the name of freemen. Ladies, I have faith in you to instill into the rising generation the memories of the past. Upon you, young friends, who are here in these walls preparing for life, rests the honor of your country. You have the example of LEE and JACKSON more immediately before you; profit by them. Comrades, who on many fields have followed the great captains, I need not tell you to be true. If any be renegades, let them go with the brand of infamy upon them. We have a sacred duty to perform; the tomb of LEE must be cared for; a monument to him must be erected at the Confederate capital. We will do it, and show to the world that as we loved and honored him in life, we are true in death, and not unworthy to have been the followers of ROBERT E. LEE."

HOME, MARRIAGE, DIVORCE.

Sermon by Rev. Morgan Dix—Prevailing Evils—Luxury, Extravagance, and Divorce.

Rev. MORGAN DIX, rector of Trinity Church, delivered an interesting sermon on "Home, Marriage, and Divorce," at Trinity Chapel last night. The reverend gentleman said: In the language of the races of the North, those great and powerful nations in whose veins is flowing the Celtic, Gothic, and Saxon blood, there is a word which seems to belong to them as by a special right. Other peoples may claim to possess what that word expresses, yet it is a fact that they are without the term itself, and can but substitute some poor and cheap equivalent when obliged to try to convey the idea which it embodies. The word of which I speak is among the very dearest and sweetest in our mother tongue, for it is full of the tenderest and happiest associations. The sound cheers the heart all the life through, even though for us the substance may have disappeared, and even then we give an immortality to the word, and call that peaceful place of rest and calmness beyond this troubled world by the name which we so dearly loved. That word, our own especial treasure, is home; a word for which the Latin and the Greek and the tongues of Southern Europe and France have no true equivalent. When the French or the Latin of to-day would speak of home, he is at a loss; he can but think of a home, and he says, "at the house," or "my house," as if he knew not what to say. Wherever the Saxon or the German blood is beating, there also lives a true heart-love which kindles at the name of home. He thinks of the dear old faces at home; to see his home once more; to rest there after the work of life, to die there in peace. There are thoughts of sadness, too, which that word awakens sometimes; but the depth of that emotion gives new proof of the intensity of its moral and spiritual force. Marriage is at once a natural, a civil, and a religious contract. To regard it as a civil contract only is sheer heathenism. For as a natural contract it was instituted by Almighty God, in the day he created male and female, and gave them to each other, and blessed them with His word and fatherly benediction, in the happy land where sin and sorrow and death were unknown. First in order after the account of the old creation, comes that gracious scene from which we learn the order of the elements and constituent parts of that sacred union, to which alone the Almighty gives His assent, to which He has attached the prosperity of families and the good of the whole human race, and apart from which the precious name and idea of home is simply impossible. It is a union between one man and one woman only, to the exclusion of all others whatsoever on either side. It is a free and voluntary contract in the true love of heart and spirit; she chosen by him from all the maidens of the earth rather than any other, and he accepted by her in her right of independent choice and decision. It is an indissoluble union never to be dissolved, but terminable only by Death, who alone may put asunder those whom God has joined. It is a contract which brings duties and responsibilities of the gravest description, but especially toward those immortal souls whose temporal and eternal future will probably be determined by the discipline and care of their childhood. Such are the elements of a true marriage, the life-long union of two immortal beings, a mutual love and trust, in freedom of choice and act, and according to the law of God for fidelity to each other, for the founding of a home and the sober maintenance of domestic life, for the salvation of their souls and the rearing of others who may help to fill the number of the Lord's elect and live forever in his Heavenly Kingdom. This sacred contract, abused, defaced, corrupted, dishonored and outraged, remained in that state of partial or total neglect and contempt, shorn of much of its pristine honor, and even under the Mosaic law weakened on account of the hardness of men's hearts, until He came into this world, who was to found among us a kingdom that shall not be destroyed, and bring back long forgotten truth to man, and turn man in holiness to God. The ancient and divinely instituted contract of marriage, full of purity and excellence, was lifted up and made yet more excellent in grace and beauty as the sacrament of holy matrimony. Our Savior blessed the sacred ordinance for us, at Cana of Galilee, where He wrought His first miracle, so that the first rays of the brightness of His manifested glory fell upon the scene, as if prophetic of the tender beauty and new vitality which were to be brought to us in the precious ordinances of His kingdom. So constituted and so protected, and having such a history, this sacred ordinance has abundantly blessed and benefited the world. All healthy minds, all honest hearts, all decent, clean-living people, must be, in this respect, on the side of God and the Church. He must be utterly perverted in mind and heart who can sneer at the order of that domestic life which God and the Church together bless, nor comprehend the nature of the sober, reasonable happiness of honorable wedlock, nor look without desire on the peaceful amenities of a Christian home. Rather than that we should lose our respect and admiration and reverence for these things, and cease to bless God for them, or to deem those happy who use and enjoy them His fear and according to His holy laws, let our history come early to an end, let our communities be broken up and scattered piecemeal, and let our name, as individuals and as a people, be forgotten. Home, sweet home, God's best of all temporal gifts, is founded on this sacred contract; whatever threatens the latter, menaces also the former. The dangers that surround our homes come from divers quarters. Some arise from within and some from without; some are the result of the folly and thoughtlessness of Christians, and some take the form of deliberate assault on the ordinances of the Almighty. Too many enter into the holy bonds of matrimony without one serious thought—with no thought becoming a religious and responsible being. As long as men will marry for nothing but the exclusive right to some object of admiration, or women for an establishment or the gratification of a misplaced attachment, or any one in a spirit which contains no elements of reverence, or sobriety, or discretion, or religious fear, so long shall we find unhappiness, disappointment, heart-sickness, where joy, love, and peace ought to be. But why not? It is the abuse of a good thing which has turned it into an evil; and there is not a blessing which we may not, if we wish to do so, turn into a curse.

We now come to the facility of divorce. This is the great danger which threatens the destruction of the very idea of home. It is the sequel to recklessness in marriage. What is carelessly undertaken, without any sufficient motive, and against all rules of sound wisdom and discretion, will very soon need to be undone; and here corrupt legislation comes in to the assistance of more corrupt man. Divorce was never contemplated by the Almighty. It was only permitted. We can hardly take too high, too rigid a view of this subject. We must not be deceived by human laws; they do but reflect human passion and human desire, facilitating their indulgence. To make divorce easy is to undermine Christian civilization. To grant divorces for any cause but the awful crime of adultery, and to allow persons so divorced to seek new marriages, is not Christianity; it is defiance of Christ's plainest word; it is naked heathenism in modern dress. It is well for us that our Church in her last General Convention forbid her clergy, by canon, to join together any such unhappy beings. Holy matrimony, in such cases, is impossible.

There is a darker enemy to home, and domestic life, and human peace—I mean that monstrous spectre of dishonor and moral death, which preaches to us of elective affinities, spiritual matrimony, and free love. No words are needed to persons sound in mind and health, in description of this new corruption, this bane of integrity, this foul shape of the pit. Think but of home, that dearest and most sacred place on earth next to the house of God; of home, in which as little children we were reared; of home, toward which we turn with fond affection and recollection, wheresoever we may be driven up and down the world; think, I say, of home, the Christian home, the Gospel home, the home of the children of the Church, and then say what would become of it under the system of elective affinities and free love! Let the sacrament of holy matrimony be abolished; let the contract of marriage be regarded as an obsolete and injurious ceremony; let us have the new system, the modern invention, that they are to be regarded as practically united who pretend to an affinity for each other, and that men and women are to be free in mating when and where they will!

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, 22 JOHN-ST., AND 19 MAIDEN-LANE. FINE CORAL SETS, INCLUDING BROOCHES, EAR-RINGS, PINS, &c. ALSO, SHELL JEWELRY IN GREAT VARIETY AT VERY LOW PRICES.—*Advertisement.*

Solicitors of Insurance Wanted for this City and vicinity by the Phenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn. Liberal terms given for new business. Apply at Branch Office, No. 160 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Angell's Turkish Baths, Lexington-av., corner 25th-st.—Gentlemen day and night; ladies day and evening; best ventilation; highest temperature; best shampooing; no gratuities.

Wedding, Visiting, Ball Cards, Monograms, Orders of Dancing, Badges, &c. J. EVERDELL, 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

Wood Carpeting, No. 486 Broadway.—Hotel proprietors say it is the only thing that will answer.

Raine's Portable Window Ventilator.—Fresh air, no draft; fits any window. Price $3. Send for circular. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 90 Duane-st.

While a Soldier in the Late War, I was so materially benefited by the use of DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, that I regard it my duty to inform the public as to my experience. Through the exposure of camp life in very severe weather, I contracted a cold, which finally settled on my lungs, and, in consequence, the Surgeon discharged me as a consumptive. Soon after my arrival home I began to take JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and in a short time thereafter I began to improve, so that in a few weeks I was enabled to go to my employment, farming. Frequently since I have used the EXPECTORANT in my family, for colds and coughs, and always obtained a satisfactory result. I therefore cannot hesitate to recommend this remedy for all colds, and for consumption in its earlier stages.—*William Barton, writing from Paragon, Mich.*

"The Dental Science owes many of its most important improvements to the skill and research of Dr. M. Levett, one of our oldest and most eminent dentists. The latest and best is that of his SUCTION CERULEAN PLATE, in combination with a reticulated gold web as a base for artificial teeth. To us it seems the perfection of dental mechanism. We can therefore commend it to our readers."—*Art Journal.*

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DR. M. LEVETT & SON, Dentists, No. 20 West 23d-st., two doors from Tiffany's.

Save Sixteen Dollars.

Buy the celebrated WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. The best in the world. Price $45. Sold on easy payments of $5 a month. Warranted for five years. A few good canvassers and agents wanted. Office and sales-room WILSON SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 707 Broadway, New-York.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $80. New Melodeons, $50, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

MARRIED.

SMITH—REANEY.—At the residence of the bride's parents on Thursday, Jan. 18, by Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, T. EUGENE SMITH, Jr., to ELLA J., daughter of E. T. Reaney, all of this City.

THORNE—THOMPSON.—On Thursday, Jan. 18, by Rev. William H. Cooke, assisted by Rev. Dr. De Witt, WILLIAM THORNE to ANNIE, daughter of George W. Thompson, all of this City.

DIED.

BROWN.—At Spring Valley, N. Y., on Saturday, Jan. 20, EVA ARTHUR, daughter of James C. and Annie L. Brown, aged 2 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of W. H. Arthur, Esq., No. 48 First-place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

CLEVELAND.—At Newark, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 19, FANNIE GORDON CLEVELAND, wife of Wm. H. Cleveland.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 32 Lombardy-st., without further invitation.

HANKS.—At the residence of her son-in-law James Pott, No. 30 East 12th-st., on Saturday, Jan. 20, OLIVIA, widow of the late Rev. Francis L. Hanks.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 10 A. M.

HUNT.—On Friday, Jan. 19, WILSON J. HUNT, in the 82d year of his age.

The relatives and friends, and those of his son, Nathaniel W. Hunt, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 126 West 21st-st., on Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

JACKSON.—On Saturday, Jan. 20, DAVID S. JACKSON, in the 80th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. Michael's Church, 99th-st. and Broadway, Tuesday, 23d, at 10 A. M.

KISSAM.—Saturday, Jan. 20, WILLIAM A. KISSAM, son of the late Rev. Samuel Kissam.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Middle Reformed Church, (Rev. Mr. Ingersoll,) Harrison-st., near Court, Brooklyn, on Monday, 22d inst., at 2 P. M.

MEACHAM.—Suddenly, Saturday, Jan. 20, EDWARD PAGE, second son of John H. and Mary E. Meacham, in the 18th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of his parents, No. 62 Clinton-av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M.

PRALL.—At New-Rochelle, Jan. 18, HENRY WOLSEY PRALL, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, Jan. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Reformed Church, (Rev. Dr. Hutton,) on Washington-square.

TRIPP.—At North Castle, on Friday, Jan. 19, LEMUEL B. TRIPP, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, which will take place at his late residence, North Castle, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 11 A. M.

Dearest father, thou hast left us,
And thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God that hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

MORIER.—In Chicago, Ill., on 3d inst. MARY JANE McKENZIE, wife of Edmond Morier.

Her remains will be brought on for interment, and funeral will take place on Monday morning, 22d inst., starting from railroad depot, Jersey City, at 8¼ A. M.

NEWTON.—On Sunday, 21st January, THOMAS O. NEWTON, in the 63d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WILDER.—On Thursday, at 12 o'clock, LYDIA L., wife of M. W. Wilder, and daughter of A. L. and Imogene Bateman.

A dutiful daughter and devoted wife.

Funeral will take place from Fifth-avenue Baptist Church, (Rev. Thomas Armitage,) 46th-st., near 5th-av., Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited. Remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery.

WILBUR.—On Sunday, Jan. 21, at Fort Lee, N. J., FRANK HAVILAND, only son of Francis H. and Sophia P. Wilbur, aged 5 years and 28 days.

Notice of funeral in Tuesday's papers.

WOLFF.—My beloved wife, ADELE, on Sunday morning, the 21st, after confinement.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 8 Beekman-place, between 49th and 50th sts., today, (Monday,) at 1 P. M.

HERRMANN WOLFF.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREAT CITY PROBLEM.

THE EVIL AND THE REMEDY OF NEW-YORK CITY GOVERNMENT. BY NON-PARTISAN.

DEDICATION:

"To the Committee of Seventy who lead the movement of reform, and to the large body of honest and intelligent men and women of the City and of the country who are its strength, I inscribe these pages as a contribution to the work, not of investigation and of justice, which is important, but to the question of principle and method which is yet more important. It seems to me, when a reform calls upon the people to sustain measures of relief somewhat novel, that whatever is necessary to their forming a correct judgment demands early and serious attention."

NON PARTISAN.

FOR SALE BY NEWS-DEALERS. PRICE 50 CENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CLOTHING.

AT B. MINTZ'S, No. 422 4th-av., above 29th-st., ladies and gents will be astonished at the prices B. MINTZ pays for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry; $10 to $30 for silk dresses; for gents' clothing 50 per cent. more paid than by any other dealers. Please call or address as above. Ladies attended by Mrs. Mintz.

DR. JULIEN'S HYDRASTIN COMPOUND has been tested in thousands of cases of chronic disease of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, and invariably with the most gratifying results. Testimonials of cure from leading citizens, whose testimony cannot be impeached, are constantly being received. We give one below:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1870.

Dr. M. L. Julien:

DEAR SIR: About a month ago, on your recommendation, I commenced taking your Hydrastin Compound. For fourteen years past I have suffered with kidney disease, accompanied with weakness and pain in the region of the kidneys. By the use of your remedy every symptom of disease has disappeared, and I consider myself so much benefited that it affords me much pleasure to testify to the value of your remedy. Yours, gratefully,

W. H. GOWDEY,
Lenox Crystal Glass Co., No. 27 Chambers-st.
Residence, No. 47 Bond-st., Brooklyn, Long Island.

Call for circulars at B. KEITH & CO.'S, No. 41 Liberty-st.

For sale by all druggists.

TEETH EXTRACTED UNDER FRESH gas, and all dental operations performed in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms at our unequaled POPULAR DENTAL INSTITUTE, corner Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, opposite Association Hall and the Academy of Design. DR. WAIT & SON.

OFFICES FOR BANK AND INSURANCE company, and a suite of rooms for lawyers, in new building No. 21 Park-row, opposite the Astor House; improvements and location not excelled in New-York. Landlord on premises.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Jan. 22. Whole tickets $20, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

FINE GOLD JEWELRY, REASONABLE prices. Ladies' gold watches, $40, $50 and $60 each. Diamond Rings, $25, $40, $50 to $500 each. Jewelry and watches repaired. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.

WEDDING NOTES, NEW STYLES envelopes and paper, ball-cards, monograms, all kinds of seals, medals, &c.; perfect portraits on steel, by A. DEMAREST, Practical Engraver, No. 182 Broadway.

THERE WILL BE AN EXHIBITION of the Babcock Fire Extinguisher on MONDAY, the 22d inst., at 3½ P. M., at the foot of Wall st.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary Public—No. 3 Beekman-st., Room No. 7 first floor.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE INQUIRY.

Saturday's Proceedings of the Commission—Testimony of a Government Store-keeper and a Government Weigher.

The following are the essential points of Saturday's proceedings before the Senate Investigating Committee, which were published in full in yesterday's TIMES: A letter was read from Mr. NORMAN STRATTON, civil engineer at the navy-yard, who had been alluded to by Mr. VAN CLEFT as a lawyer. He stated in his communication that he was a duly qualified engineer.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of the firm of WILLIAMS & GUION, was again examined. He testified that he had been in the shipping business for forty years, and the system of giving gratuities had always been in vogue. He had spoken to several collectors on the subject, but without avail. He spoke to Collector GRINNELL in regard to the matter, and he issued an order for its prevention. The practice was not, however, stopped. The legal hours for the inspectors to work are from sunrise to sunset. Sometimes they work till midnight. They are entitled to gratuities for overtime which they give for the accommodation of the merchant.

Mr. WILLIAMS was followed by Mr. WATSON, the Government store-keeper at one of LEET & STOCKING's stores. He detailed the course of proceedings at the warehouse, and produced all of his books. He had never known of an instance of the abstraction of goods from the warehouse since he had been store-keeper. He did not know of any arrangement between LEET & Co. and the Inspectors of Customs to hurry goods to that store, nor of any gratuities being given to inspectors for extra services.

Senator BAYARD read a letter from EDWARD KEMBLE, of No. 27 Commercial-street, Boston, stating that on arriving in New-York in August last by the *Parthia* he was taxed $60 05 for some silk dresses, and that on demanding a receipt for the duty which he paid it was refused, and on bringing the case before the Secretary of the Treasury the action of the Custom-house officials was sustained, and the Secretary stated that the amount of duty was duly credited to the Department. Senator BAYARD thought this an outrageous act of plunder.

JOHN CARROLL, acting foreman for JAMES M. THOMPSON, City Weigher, said that he never knew the City Weigher to do any work properly within the province of the United States Weigher. He never knew any arrangement between the weigher and his subordinates by which moneys that should go to the Treasury were divided among themselves.

NICHOLAS C. MILLER, Secretary of the Board of Underwriters, testified that the rates of storage and cartage in Jersey City, Hoboken and New-York were the same.

A letter was read from NAYLOR & Co., inclosing affidavits of Mr. THEODORE DREIER, Jr., and Mr. G. NOTTEBOHM, partners in the firm, tending to corroborate the testimony of Mr. M. T. J. HOYT, as against that of Col. F. E. HOWE.

The Committee adjourned until Monday morning.

English Suggestions on the American Judiciary.

The London *Economist* in an article on the proper mode of selecting Judges in the Republican States makes the following suggestions in the case of the City of New-York, which, seeing the course from which it comes, is worthy of some consideration:

We believe that the one suggested originally by PREVOST-PARADOL to meet a very different set of dangers, is the only one from which serious good can be expected. The Legislature must dismiss all existing Judges, appoint a list of its own—of course reappointing by preference all who are not discredited—and then insert, through the people, in the Constitution a clause sanctioning a system of co-optation. The Judges alone in a Democratic society have, as a body, both an interest in selecting good Judges, and a capacity of selecting them. The Judges alone—if needful after a two-thirds vote—can be trusted to dismiss them for corruption or incompetence. They, it is clear, will know more precisely than any one else what the Bench requires, what special form of ability is at that moment wanting to it, and they, and they alone, are exempt from a possible interest in habitually unjust decisions. They would act under the pressure of a strong public opinion, which, even in New-York, would make malversation nearly impossible; and they would be sensitive to the only competent opinion—that is, the only opinion which knows as well as believes—that of the lawyers who are compelled to plead before them. Even in New-York the majority of Judges are not corrupt, and the infinite probability is that if they were, they would still take a professional pride in choosing the best men, whose goodness could not injure them, and would seem to their own hearts a sort of apology for their own vileness. Thus formed into a close corporation, chosen for intelligence and character, the Judges would be fairly above the masses of the people, while, if they did anything eccentric,—if they yielded, for instance, to the judicial dislike of libel in a degree opposed to the manners of the country,—they would not be beyond the reach of the Legislature, which then, as now, could remove them by a two-thirds vote. As they would hold patronage important to the Bar, the Bar would respect them, and gradually a class of lawyers would grow up which looked neither to the people nor the politicians, but to the Judges for advancement, which sought to conciliate the highest professional opinion, and tried to qualify itself by study for the most important of earthly offices. This system, in its very worst and least enlightened form, the persons chosen being required to buy their offices as well as qualify themselves for them, prevailed in France under the *ancien régime*, and produced the only reputable class of that bad system—the higher magistracy of the civil law; and it would, we believe, in New-York, one other condition being granted, secure a pure Bench—that is, a certainty that a malefactor would ultimately find political favor no protection for crime. We say one other condition being granted, because we understand the Judges of New-York to be improperly paid, so improperly paid that no lawyer of the first rank would dream of taking a Judgeship. If that is the case, if the Bench is not an object of ambition to the Bar, if a Judge is compelled to think constantly how uncomfortable his life is, and how comfortable corruption might make him, there is little hope, in a country where money confers grade, from any reform; but we cannot believe Americans are unable to see this, or to detect the difference between appointments for which any one may fit himself by mother wit, as Mr. LINCOLN did for the Presidency, and appointments in which the highest capacity would be lost if the owner had not studied certain books. The rewards for any service which requires the sacrifice of the usual objects of ambition ought to be large, and the Judge must sacrifice them when he accepts the office. He had much better be paid £10,000 a year than, like one notorious New-York Judge, reduce every New-York security ten per cent. in value by habitually using his powers to protect scoundrels in illegal robberies of foreign bondholders.

Singular Suit Between Office-Holders.

From the Wilmington (Del.) Republican, Jan. 18.

Rather a novel suit was tried before Esquire WATSON on Thursday last, JAMES CONNOR, M. B. OCHELTREE and R. K. JONES acting as referees. It appears that ALLEN SMITH, a postal clerk in the mail-car from Washington to New-York, with a salary of $1,200 per year, made a verbal agreement with J. T. STROUD, a night clerk in the Post-office in this city, with a salary of $700 a year, to exchange situations in case the latter would pay him $200 per year, as long as they continued to hold said places. The exchange was made and STROUD paid $20, in accordance with the agreement, at the end of the first month. Shortly afterward the salary of STROUD was reduced to $1,000 per annum, when he held that the contract was abrogated, and refused to make further payments, although the salary in about six weeks was raised again to $1,200. SMITH consequently brought suit against him, and the case was argued before the referees by NIELDS for plaintiff and BIRD for the defendant. The referees rendered a verdict for the plaintiff.

The West Virginia Democrats Dissatisfied.

The Democratic papers of West Virginia find the message of their Governor, Hon. JOHN J. JACOB, very unattractive reading, after all their crowing over his election. Thus the correspondent of the Wheeling *Register* at the State capital says: "It is a commonplace document enough, retailing, in a dull way, and without evidence of business tact, the domestic condition of the State. Cold and selfish in his own composition, that which he composes is without brilliancy, magnetism or sprightliness. Having unbounded confidence in his own popularity and power, he acknowledges allegiance to neither party nor political principle. Bearing this in mind, you will not be surprised to find in his message no inspiring word to those who are oppressed by the Bond and Tariff Ring; no rallying cry for the overburdened laborer and taxpayer; the sounding of no alarm at the usurpations of power by those who are rapidly converting our Government into a centralized and family cabal."

Business at the West.

"The weather has been quite changeable, thawing and freezing alternately, and the thermometer seldom below or above the freezing point. Business throughout the city has been fairly active in most departments, with a strong feeling in breadstuffs, and rye and oats are higher. There has been considerable excitement in cotton, and prices are higher. It has advanced in Liverpool, with a large business doing. Whisky is a shade lower. Coffee has been strong and prices are higher. The short supply continues to sustain a buoyant feeling.

The provision market, as regards the consumptive demand, remains quiet, but there has been a growing speculative spirit, and more has been done in this line in the way of long purchases the past week than for some time past. Those who hold stocks are nervous and sanguine. There has not been any essential change in prices during the week. There has been a fair consumptive demand for bacon, and at the close lard attracted more attention, but, as remarked in our last, there has been no pressure to sell, so that an extensive business could not be done in this market at the quotations. The exports of the hog product to Europe continue large—far beyond those of last season, and there can be no doubt that, at the rates current in New-York, these exports will continue; and this is one very encouraging feature. The supply of butter has increased, and prices are lower. Bran and ship-stuffs have again advanced. Coffee is 1c. ⅌ lb. higher. Coopers-stuff has not changed. Cooperage very dull, and the market overstocked. Mackerel are higher. The supply of pig-iron is now ample, but there is a good demand. Prices of some brands Ohio are lower.—*Cincinnati Price Current, Jan. 17.*

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

In the matter of public sales during the past week, the market has been an uneventful one, but few even of those expected to occur being consummated, and of those effected none being worthy of special mention. In fact, the total value of City real estate sold at auction at the Exchange, for the week ending with Saturday Jan. 20, amounts to but $103,500, (a small figure for the season of the year,) as against the sum of $475,300 for the week previous, ending with Saturday, Jan. 13. It is to be hoped that the result of the present week's business will make a better showing. In the sale of real estate by private contract, the state of affairs is better, and brokers report a good market, which is daily becoming stronger and more healthy. Prices generally are firmly maintained, and when a transaction is closed, a slight advance on previous quotations is shown. In regard to rents, it is, as yet, too early to gain any reliable information, or to express a decided opinion as to whether they will be higher or lower for the coming season. For desirable residences, there is already considerable inquiry, and some few contracts have been closed for next year at about last year's rates. At present the indications are that about the same rates will be charged, although it is probable that the general market may be a shade lower.

At private sale, WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 8½ Pine-street, reports having recently sold four lots on the south-west corner of Fourth-avenue and Seventy-fifth-street for $84,000; also, one lot on the north side of Eighty-fourth-street, between Fourth and Madison avenues, 25 by 100, for $12,000.

The following changes in the real estate business are announced: Dissolution of the firm of M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP; Mr. CAMP will continue the business at the former office of the firm, No. 106 Broadway, while Mr. LYNCH will henceforth be found at his old office, No. 70 Cedar-street. Dissolution of the firm of BLACKWELL & MARKS, by the retirement of Mr. MARKS, and the formation of a new copartnership, under the name of BLACKWELL & Co., consisting of Messrs. WILSON H. & HARRY G. BLACKWELL, who will continue the business as successors of MALLORY & BLACKWELL and BLACKWELL & MARKS, at No. 55 Liberty-street.

SALES FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.

The business proposed for the present week is of greater importance than of late, some of the sales projected being of special interest. This is particularly the case with the auctions to take place today and on Thursday, as will be seen by a reference to the following list of transactions, the same being complete as far as we have been able to become informed:

Today, (Monday,) Jan. 22, at the Exchange, MULLER, WILKINS & Co., will offer at auction, at a receiver's sale, by order of T. M. DAVIS, Esq., receiver of the Ocean National Bank, the valuable property located on the south-east corner of Greenwich and Fulton streets, embracing a lot of land in size 31.9 by 81.4 by 33.6 by 83.6, with a four-story and basement brown-stone front building thereon, known as the Ocean Bank building. Also, under the direction of the same receiver seven full-size building lots on the west side of the Seventh-avenue Boulevard, commencing on the north-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street. This auction has been advertised for some time past, and its result is waited for with interest. The same firm, at a peremptory sale to close an interest, will also offer at public auction the lot of land, together with the four-story brown-stone front and brick stores thereon, situate on the east side of Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets, running through to and fronting on Crosby-street, and known as the Helmbold drug-store, numbered on Broadway No. 594, and on Crosby-street No. 124. The lot is in size 31 by about 200, adjoins the Metropolitan Hotel, and as a business location is very desirable. In addition to the above, the same auctioneers will further offer at auction a large plot of ground, containing about three City lots, located on the east side of Broadway, between Dyckman and Academy streets, the same being a part of the Dyckman tract; size of plot, 80 by about 160; rear irregular. JOSEPH MCGUIRE will also offer at the Exchange today, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, a leasehold property on the west side of Third-avenue, 80 feet 5 inches north of Sixty-first-street. The lot being in size 20 by 80. The lease to be sold has about twenty years to run. Today, also, in Brooklyn at the sales-room of WALTERS, THOMAS & Co., No. 391 Fulton-street, the following auction is announced to take place, under the direction of JOHNSON & MILLER, auctioneers, assignee's sale of two lots with a two-story brick store and other buildings thereon, known as Nos. 286 and 288 Warren-street, Brooklyn, between Court and Smith streets.

To-morrow, Tuesday, Jan. 23, at the Exchange in this City, JOSEPH MCGUIRE, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, will dispose of the premises known as No. 53 Suffolk-street, between Grand and Broome streets, embracing a lot of land 25 by 100, with a two-story and basement frame house on the front thereof, and a three-story and basement brick house on the rear. The same auctioneer, at a Supreme Court sale, in foreclosure, JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., referee, will also dispose of a house and lot—the latter 25 by 100—on the south side of Forty-third-street, 100 feet west of Third-avenue, while at another similar sale, CHARLES PRICE, Esq., referee, JAMES M. MILLER will sell an irregular sized lot, 25 feet front, with the buildings thereon, located on the south side of Forty-first-street, 125 feet east of Lexington-avenue.

On Wednesday, Jan. 24, E. H. LUDLOW & Co., under a Supreme Court order, in foreclosure, LEWIS BEACH, Esq., referee, will offer at auction a house and lot known as No. 203 East One Hundred and Ninth-street, lot in size 25 by 100.11. The legal sale of the block front, eight lots, on the east side of Ninth-avenue, between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, is again announced to take place on Wednesday, by JOSEPH MCGUIRE, as is also, by the same auctioneer, the sale adjourned from last week of the house and lot No. 79 Carlton-avenue, Brooklyn, the latter auction taking place at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

On Thursday, Jan. 25, at the Exchange, JAMES M. MILLER, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, under the direction of B. F. DUNNING, Esq., referee, will offer at auction the following improved City property belonging to the Primrose estate: No. 449 Grand-street, south side, between Ridge and Pitt streets, lot 20 by 30; Nos. 49 and 51 Ridge-street, west side, between Delancey and Rivington streets, lots each 25 by 68.10; No. 53 Ridge-street, adjoining above, lot 20.4 by 68.10, and Nos. 166, 168 and 170 Attorney-street, east side, near Houston-street, lots together forming a plot 58.3 by 100 by 50 by 100; also, a small piece of land, 10 by 8, between First and Second avenues and First and Second streets. In addition at a Supreme Court sale in foreclosure, under the direction of WALTER S. LIVINGSTON, Esq., referee, Mr. MILLER will also sell a house and lot, the latter 25.11 by 65, on the north-west corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Third-street, and at an executor's sale a two-story and basement frame house and lot, situate on the south side of South-street, at Mt. Vernon, Westchester County, between Beek-street and the White Plains road; lot in size 50 by 100, house 22 by 22. On Thursday, also, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, JOSEPH MCGUIRE will offer at auction a house and lot on the south side of Twenty-fifth-street, 360 feet west of Seventh-avenue; lot 15 by 98.9.

On Friday, Jan. 26, at the Exchange, under a Supreme Court order in foreclosure, under the direction of THOS. H. LANDON, Esq., referee, leasehold property as follows is advertised for sale by JOSEPH MCGUIRE: Lease of lot 23.4 by 100, with buildings on the east side of West Broadway, 80 feet south of White-street, and the lease of two lots, together 50 by 75, with buildings on the south side of White-street, 80 feet east of West Broadway.

Business for the week will close on Saturday, Jan. 27, with another Supreme Court sale in foreclosure, by JOSEPH MCGUIRE, under the direction of JULIUS J. LYONS, Esq., referee, of a house and lot on the south side of Fifty-first-street, 474 feet 4 inches east of Tenth-avenue. Lot 17 by 100.5.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE HANDSOME RESIDENCE on Stuyvesant-square, built on two lots 31.6 feet wide by 120 feet deep, with all modern improvements, suitable for a Club-house or Hotel, with considerable room for building additions; the rear being open to the houses in the 1st-av. For particulars address a line to E. H., at this office, Box No. 163.

A PROMINENT CORNER HOUSE for sale on Madison-av., above 50th-st., is of extra width, superior build and finish, and in perfect order. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 36 East 17th-st.

PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS.—AN English basement house, 25 feet wide, with stable attached, in a first-class location, near 5th-av., for sale. M. S. MYERS & SON, No. 493 Broadway.

LOTS, SINGLY AND IN PLOTS, FOR sale on 5th and Madison avs., and in the intersecting cross streets above 50th-st. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 59 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANCIS TOMES,

REAL ESTATE BROKER AND AGENT FOR ESTATES, No. 104 BROADWAY, ONE DOOR FROM PINE-ST.

Houses, stores and lots taken in charge.
Rents collected and returns promptly made.
References of the highest character given when required.

A HOUSE, NO. 107 EAST 60TH-ST., BEtween 4th and Lexington avs.; first-class, finished in hard wood; hall and stairway wainscoted in marble; size, 20x52x100; will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms. Apply to
GEORGE M. SIMONSON, No. 1,260 Broadway.

A FREE REGISTER, WITH PARTICUlars of 1,500 houses and building lots for sale and to let, containing City map, &c., &c., given on application. Our weekly statement of properties for sale will be found in the *Evening Post* of Monday, Jan. 22.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A large, first-class three-story, corner house, on Willow-st., in complete order. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNES, No. 14 Pine-st., New-York, or S. HONDLOW, Montague-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Suburban Homes.

Four tracks with steel rails, when completed with cars and ferry-boats unsurpassed, much increase the value of every home on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For information as to houses, lots, farms, &c., on the line, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

The late residence of C. W. Whitney, Esq., situated on Chatterton's Hill, about one-quarter mile from the White Plains depot, overlooking the entire village and surrounding country for miles.

The house, stable, cottage and all out-buildings are in good order and have all the modern improvements, suitable for either Winter or Summer residence.

The grounds, containing about six acres, are handsomely laid out, well stocked with fruit and other trees.

It will be sold low; sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

Photographs of the place can be seen at the office of the undersigned, where further particulars can be had.

If not sold at private sale it will be offered at auction, Feb. 20. Apply to
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—TO RENT, COUNtry-seats, houses and cottages, from $200 to $1,000 per year. For sale—Cottages, from $3,000 to $5,000; houses, from $5,000 to $12,000; country-seats, from $7,500 to $25,000; convenient to depot; on very easy terms. For particulars inquire of A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York, or GEORGE A. MARSH, opposite depot.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM NEAR LONG Branch, desirable for a country-seat; 100 acres, house and barn; five minutes from depot and village; $5,000, part cash. VANDERVOORT & GOLDMARK, No. 38 Park-row, Room No. 10.

FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A beautiful French-roof cottage, with carriage-house, &c.; eight minutes' walk from depot; location and surroundings first-class; price low; easy terms; possession. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY next, on the banks of the Hudson, 165th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone dwellings, Nos. 36 and 38 East 12th-st., near Broadway, suitable for business purposes; immediate possession. Apply to owner, No. 64 Broadway, Room No. 34, from 12 to 3 P. M.

FURNISHED FOR LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING—Front parlor and bedroom, or two if required. No. 509 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., over boot-store.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

STEAM POWER—WELL LIGHTED rooms, 50x50, 25x50; heated with steam; well adapted for mechanical or manufacturing purposes. Apply to GEORGE H. WALKER, No. 151 Centre-st., corner Hester-st.

TO LEASE—THE PREMISES, NO. 100 Bleecker and No. 170 Greene sts., near Broadway, forming an L; well located for any large business. Apply at No. 108 Fulton-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

STORES TO LET.—FIRST-CLASS (NOW being finished) on Park-place, between Greenwich and Washington sts. Apply at the office of the estate of WM. RHINELANDER, deceased, No. 70 Barclay-st., north-west corner of Greenwich-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, a second floor, with kitchen and servants' room, in a private family and good locality on moderate terms. Address O., Box 2,123 Post-office, City, naming locality.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY, NO. 594 BROADWAY AND NO. 124 CROSBY-ST., KNOWN AS THE "HELMBOLD STORE," TO CLOSE AN INTEREST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Jan. 22, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, the following-described real estate, viz.:

BROADWAY—The lot of land, together with the four-story brown-stone front and brick stores thereon, situate on the easterly side of Broadway, 277.7 feet north of Prince-st., running through to and fronting on Crosby-st., and known as the "Helmbold Store," being No. 594 Broadway, and No. 124 Crosby-st., being 31 feet on Broadway, 30.3 on Crosby-st., by 199 feet 9 inches in depth.

VOSE & McDANIEL, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.,
GOODRICH & WHEELER, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.,
} Attorneys.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, Jan. 23, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of

Gratz Nathan, Esq., referee,

the two-story and basement frame house on front, with the three-story basement and cellar brick house on rear of lot No. 53 Suffolk-st., size of lot 25 by 100 feet.

Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 67 Cedar-st.

FINANCIAL.

CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD,

State of New-York,

7 PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE

GOLD BONDS.

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AND ISSUED FOR $20,000 PER MILE.

This road forms the shortest and most direct route from the great anthracite and semi-bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania into the central part of this State, and will run in connection with the New-York Central Road, which it crosses at Cayuga Bridge. Traversing, as it does, the finest and most populous agricultural district, generally known as the "GARDEN OF THE STATE," its local traffic will be large, but the greatest source of revenue will be from its coal business. The road is being rapidly built, and will be in active operation during this year. From our knowledge of this enterprise, and after the most thorough investigation, we most confidently recommend the Bonds as a safe investment. We offer, for the present, the Bonds at 90 and accrued interest in currency.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
No. 10 WALL-ST.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.

The London and San Francisco Bank, Limited, hereby gives notice that under the provisions of the Omaha Bridge Bonds, issued by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the trustees of the mortgage by which the said bonds are secured have drawn by lot the bonds for redemption on the 1st April next, and that the following are the numbers of the bonds so drawn: Nos. 1,131, 130, 205, 248, 311, 337, 395, 508, 612, 625, 859, 874, 890, 905, 958, 972, 978, 1,024, 1,059, 1,132, 1,153, 1,196, 1,214, 1,497, 1,561, 1,613, 1,702, 1,776, 1,852, 1,851, 1,920, 2,097, 2,188, 2,217, 2,330, 2,392, 2,498.

The said bonds will be payable on and after the 1st April next, on the surrender thereof, with all the undue coupons, at the offices of the bank, No. 22 Old Broad-st., London, E. C., in sterling, or at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York, in United States gold coin, at par, together with a premium of ten per cent. upon the nominal value, namely, at the rate of £220 sterling or $1,100 gold, per bond. By order.

JAMES M. STREETEN, Secretary.
OFFICE OF THE LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED, NO. 22 OLD BROAD-ST., LONDON, E. C., 7th December, 1871.

FINANCIAL.

8 PER CENT. GOLD

Free of Government Tax,

Interest Payable Quarterly,

First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds,

(COUPON AND REGISTERED,)

ISSUE LIMITED TO $16,300 PER MILE, OF THE

LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE & SOUTH-WESTERN

RAILWAY OF INDIANA.

Price 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

This road, ninety-two miles in length, seventy of which are in actual operation, runs south-westerly from Logansport to Rockville, passing centrally through five of the wealthiest and most productive counties of Indiana, hitherto without railway facilities, and penetrating for twelve miles, at its southern terminus, the celebrated block coal fields of Parke County. It affords the shortest existing outlet to Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, Fort Wayne, Logansport, and all other intermediate points for the block coal, (now in such large demand,) lumber, cattle, grain, and other surplus products of this rich agricultural and mineral section of the State.

For the present we offer a limited number of these First Mortgage Bonds at 92½ and accrued interest, in currency, or will exchange them for United States Bonds or other marketable securities at the rates of the day.

At the above price these Bonds yield to the investor 40 per cent. more income than the Bonds of the United States, and we unhesitatingly recommend them to all classes of investors as offering the most ample security and liberal returns.

Further and full particulars, with pamphlets and maps, furnished by us on application.

Jones & Schuyler,

NO. 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

A FIRST-CLASS

NEW-YORK SECURITY

AT A LOW PRICE.

The undersigned offer for sale the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad, at 95 and accrued interest.

This road runs from the City of Syracuse to Smith's Valley, where it unites with the New-York Midland Railroad, thus connecting that city by a direct line of road with the Metropolis.

Its length is forty-two miles, its COST ABOUT $40,000 PER MILE, and it is MORTGAGED FOR LESS THAN $12,000 PER MILE; the balance of the funds required for its construction having been raised by subscription to the capital stock.

The road approaches completion. It traverses a populous and fertile district of the State, which insures it a paying business, and it is under the control of gentlemen of high character and ability. Its bonds possess all the requisites of an inviting investment. They are amply secured by a mortgage for LESS THAN ONE-THIRD THE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY. They pay SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, and are offered five per cent. below par. The undersigned confidently recommend them to all classes of investors.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

No. 25 Nassau-st.

FIRST-CLASS

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 13 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY	$39,458,601
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY	1,079,000

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE 7 AND 8 PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK, GASLIGHT, AND CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, INCLUDING OTHER SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT., FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS, AND ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

TEN PER CENT.

KANSAS BONDS

OF COFFEY COUNTY.

PRINCIPAL DUE IN TEN YEARS. For sale by R. H. FOOTE, No. 57 Exchange-place, New-York.

FARRAGUT FIRE INSURANCE CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1872.

The Declaration and Charter of this Company having been filed in the Insurance Department, the public are hereby notified that the books of subscriptions to the capital stock are now open at No. 246 Broadway, and will continue open until WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., on which day the subscriptions are payable.

JOHN H. FURMAN,
EDWARDS W. FISKE,
WM. H. STEWART,
} Commissioners.

STUYVESANT BANK.

Notice is given that a general meeting of the creditors of the Stuyvesant Bank will be held at No. 744 Broadway, second floor, on the 13th day of February, 1872, at 12 M., when all accounts and demands for and against such corporation, and all its open and subsisting contracts, will be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be, and the amount of money in the hands of the receiver declared.

JAN. 20, 1872. O. H. P. ARCHER, Receiver.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1872.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ROCKY BAR GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, of New-York, a corporation for mining purposes, formed under the act passed Feb. 17, 1848:

The capital of said Company is one million dollars, divided into one thousand shares of one hundred dollars each. Said Company has purchased land and property necessary for its business, and has issued in payment therefor the whole amount of its capital stock at full stock, not subject to further call. The amount of its existing debts is less than five thousand dollars.

(Signed.)
A. B. WETMORE,
A. J. BROWN,
THOMAS G. STEARNS.

GEO. G. WETMORE, Secretary.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 15th January, 1872.
J. B. NONES,
Notary Public, New-York, No. 61 Duane-st.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY—EXTENSION OF TIME.—Sealed proposals for the sale of bonds to the two sinking funds will be received until March 1, 1872. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the main line, is one hundred and twenty thousand ($120,000) dollars. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the Western Division, is thirty-two thousand ($32,000) dollars. Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and plainly indicate whether the bonds offered are of the main line or of the Western Division. The bonds offered at lowest price will be purchased, and successful bidders notified without delay.

SHEPHERD KNAPP,
WM. WALTER PHELPS,
} Trustees.

Dec. 1, 1871. 36 Exchange-place, New-York City.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY,
No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on the 5th day of February next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 29th inst. and reopened at 10 A. M., Feb. 12.

By order of the Board,
THEO. F. WOOD, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

INTERNATIONAL RAILROAD CO

(OF TEXAS)

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND

7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS.

FORTY YEARS TO RUN.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, FREE OF TAX.

TRUSTEES:
JOHN A. STEWART, WILLIAM H. OSBORN.

Issue Limited to $16,000 Per Mile on Finished Road.

The Road is being built through the centre of the State, from the Red River to the Rio Grande, bringing the interior of the State, with its population and extensive productions, into direct communication with the railroad system of the United States, via the Cairo and Fulton Railroad.

Sixty miles of the Road, between Hearne, on the line of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, and Fulton, on the Red River, have been completed, and are now in operation, and the balance of the work is progressing rapidly.

THE STOCKHOLDERS HAVE PAID IN $2,000,000 IN CASH, WHICH HAS ALL BEEN JUDICIOUSLY EXPENDED IN CONSTRUCTION PRIOR TO OFFERING THE BONDS FOR SALE. The names of the stockholders, which include some of our best citizens, can be seen at the office of the Company.

Bonds for sale at 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY, and further information given, by

J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
No. 41 Cedar-st.
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
AND AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
No. 29 Broadway, New-York.

THE MOST DESIRABLE

NEW-YORK SECURITY

ON THE MARKET.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Denominations of $100, $500, $1,000.

AT PAR AND INTEREST.

Of this great trunk line to the West upward of

340 Miles Are in Operation,

and its ENTIRE COMPLETION CONTRACTED FOR BY JULY 1. Toward its construction nearly $8,000,000 IN CASH HAS BEEN FURNISHED BY SUBSCRIPTION TO ITS STOCK AT PAR.

This road will possess equal advantages for local and through business with any of the great trunk lines from New-York, some of which are paying good dividends on three times the cost of the Midland.

The mortgage is only $20,000 to the mile.

As an evidence of their appreciation by the public, these Bonds are being absorbed about as rapidly as the Company are authorized to issue them.

Marketable securities taken in exchange at market rates.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

ALL TAXES PAID.

We think very highly of, and recommend to all classes of Investors,

The Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds,

FREE OF ALL TAXES in Connecticut; free of income tax everywhere. Interest payable January and July in New-York. Road finished and running; stock paid up larger than mortgage; mortgage positively limited to one million dollars; road already employed to its utmost capacity, and earning more than its mortgage interest and all expenses.

For sale, at 95 and interest, by

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
Send all letters to Post-office Box No. 2,087.

$100,000

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

UTICA, CLINTON AND BINGHAMTON

RAILROAD COMPANY, due 1890, 7 per cent. interest, FREE, leased to and now in possession of NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND Railroad Company for twice the amount of interest, and guaranteed by the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, which uses it for coal traffic. No safer bond for investment is offered. Price, 90 and interest. For sale by

O. E. WOOD,
NO. 23 NASSAU-ST.

UTLEY & BOWEN,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 4 Wall-st.

Investment securities a specialty. State, City and Railroad Loans negotiated.

STOLEN.

From the messenger of the Metropolitan National Bank, New-York, Jan. 20, 1872.

The following-named notes and acceptances:

Sabin & Mason, due Jan. 20	$4,406 51
Peake, Opdyke & Co., due Jan. 20	2,817 32
James Bonnell, due Jan. 20	3,474 45
Payable at the Central National Bank.	
B. C. Bernard & Co., due Jan. 20	$1,835 00
Payable at the Shoe and Leather National Bank.	
T. H. Philipson & Co., due Jan. 20	$920 00
Payable at the Merchants' Exchange National Bank.	
Tobias & Windmuller, due Jan. 20	$3,187 67
Hobbs & Hefferd, due Jan. 20	370 68
Doty, Hammond & Co., due Jan. 20	450 00
J. Nason & Co., due Jan. 20	1,305 00
Payable at the National Park Bank.	
Maple Grove Coal Company coupons	$24 50
Payable at the National Park Bank.	
Check Thomas Clarendon & Co. on National Park Bank, payable in gold	$20,339 48
United States gold certificates and small amount in coin	23,100 32

A suitable reward will be paid for the recovery of the foregoing, and negotiations in relation thereto may be made with

Messrs. PEABODY & BAKER,
No. 167 Broadway.

The public is hereby cautioned against exchanging, with strangers, gold certificates.

GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

MENDOTA MINING COMPANY.

Holders of past due Coupons of the Bonds of this Company are requested to communicate with STOKES, TAYLOR & CO., No. 65 Broadway, without delay in their own interest and in the interest of the Company.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

BANK OF THE METROPOLIS.—AT A meeting of the Board of Directors, held this 20th day of January, 1872, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His inscrutable wisdom to remove by death William A. Kissam, Esq., our trusted and honored President; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of William A. Kissam, Esq., this Board has, in common with the community at large, sustained a great and irreparable loss, which fills us with profound grief.

Resolved, That we knew William A. Kissam, Esq., in the various relations of life as a dutiful son, an affectionate brother, a kindly neighbor, an upright citizen, a courteous gentleman, an able financier, and a liberal patron of the poor.

Resolved, That while we bow to this afflictive Providence, we tender our respectful sympathies and consolations to his venerable mother and the rest of his bereaved relatives.

Resolved, That as a mark of regard and affection for his memory, these resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes of this bank, be published in the daily papers of this City and Brooklyn, and a copy of them, authenticated with the seal and with signatures of the officers of this bank, be transmitted to his family; and that this Board will, as a body, attend his funeral.

GEORGE M. GROVES, Vice-President.
THEODORE ROGERS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF DAVIDSON & JONES, BANKERS,
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1872.

MONTICELLO AND PORT JERVIS RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.—Interest payable quarterly at Union Trust Company.

We have placed the most of the above bonds, and now advance the price of the balance to 90 per cent. and interest. DAVIDSON & JONES.

RAILROAD BONDS.—WHETHER YOU wish to buy or sell, write to CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

PEORIA

AND

ROCK ISLAND.

Our Government is rapidly retiring the National Debt by purchase and redemption, thereby assuring us that all the 5-20s will soon be taken up by purchase or in exchange for Bonds at Four and Five per Cent. interest.

Investors are looking for safe and reliable securities returning a good income to take their place.

Many holders are converting them through us into the FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds

OF THE

Peoria and Rock Island Railway

OF ILLINOIS,

thereby adding 25 per Cent. to their capital, and about 45 per Cent. to their yearly income, all in gold. Thus a favorable opportunity is continued—until the close of this Loan—for the holders of these Government's, or other 5 and 6 per Cent. Bonds, who wish to capitalise and still retain equally as good security by exchanging for Peoria 7 per Cents.

The PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY is a completed Road, with a CAPITAL STOCK of $2,000,000 all paid in, by which the road was built, and is ninety-one miles in length, connecting the important cities of Peoria, on the Illinois River, and Rock Island, Moline and Davenport, on the Mississippi. Davenport, on the opposite bank of the river, is connected by a railway bridge. The last rail of this road was laid July 7, 1871, and the line is now open and being operated with a success exceeding all anticipation. THE PRESENT NET EARNINGS ARE IN EXCESS OF THE INTEREST ON ALL THE BONDS, while ITS PRESENT EQUIPMENT IS NOT ENOUGH TO DO ONE-HALF THAT CAN BE DONE IN LOCAL TRAFFIC ALONE.

Hence the option that the holders of these Bonds have to convert them into Stock, at any time, is of great value.

In order to place upon the road the large equipment necessary for the business offered, and to construct Depots, Car and Engine-houses, Machine-shops, &c., equal to any of the best old roads in the country, the Company offer, through the undersigned, $1,500,000 Convertible First Mortgage Gold Bonds, which cover the entire property of the Company, as well as all that may hereafter be acquired, and is less than $16,500 per mile.

They are Coupon Bonds, $1,000 each, and can be Registered if desired.

PRESENT PRICE 90

And accrued interest in currency.

Principal and Interest payable in Coin in New-York or London, free of Tax. COUPONS PAYABLE FEB. AND AUG. 1.

Railroads are frequently constructed through unsettled and uncultivated portions of the West, consequently have but little local traffic to depend upon for several years after completion. But the Peoria and Rock Island Railway is a first-class completed road, with

NO PARALLEL OR COMPETING LINE,

and runs through one of the Richest Agricultural, Manufacturing, Coal and Most Populous Districts in the West.

Thus a large and profitable local business is at once assured, and by a glance at the map it will be seen that this new road is an Important Central Link to which many of the principal lines Centralize.

The loan is therefore placed beyond any contingency, as the earnings will be large and the bonds sure to rank among the Best Securities in the market.

We invite the attention of all who wish to make a safe and reliable investment, to these Bonds, now doubly secured by the road and its property, which is daily growing stronger.

All marketable securities received in exchange at full rates, and bonds delivered to all parts of the country, free of express charges, by

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

14 Nassau-St., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

NEW-YORK AND YONKERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The declaration and charter having been filed in the Insurance Department, books of subscription to the capital stock have been opened at the Metropolitan Bank, and will continue open until MONDAY, the 29th inst., on which day the subscriptions will be payable.

RICHARD L. FRANKLIN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,
MARTIN BATES,
JAMES M. MORISON,
HORACE B. CLAFLIN,
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
} Commissioners.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEAR THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 160 Nassau-st., opposite City Hall, is located the MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK. The convenience and advantages of this bank bring a large and increasing business from among the working people of New-York and adjoining cities. Every accommodation is afforded to depositors consistent with sound principles. Interest commences on the first of every month instead of the old quarterly plan, where there is often great loss of interest to depositors. One dollar will commence an account. Books in German, French and English. Open daily from 10 to 3; also, Monday and Saturday evenings from 4½ to 6½ o'clock. CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Deposits made now draw interest from January 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution.

NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place. Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 15, 1872.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

ABINGDON-SQUARE SAVINGS BANK

No. 22 Abingdon-square, under Ninth Ward Bank. Interest at the rate of six per cent. All deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from Jan. 1. All deposits, except cash on hand, safely invested in bonds and mortgages and Governments only. Additional security to depositors by a fund of the trustees pledged for that purpose. THOS. MCLELLAND, President; EDGAR F. BROWN, WALTER J. PRICE, Vice-Presidents; GEO. W. BROWN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—Six per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from Feb. 1. Assets $3,670,358 41. Surplus, $307,322 06.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1872.

THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.

The transfer-book will be closed on the evening Jan. 17, and will be reopened on the morning of the 2d day of February next.
CHARLES F. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 20, 1872.

THE QUARTERLY GOLD COUPON due Feb. 1, 1872, of the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. JONES & SCHUYLER, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.
J. S. BAILEY, Treasurer.

WANTED—FRANKLIN TELEGRAPH COMPANY stock, by W. C. NOYES, No. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

33d Dividend.

PHENIX Insurance Co.,

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1872.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT. has this day been declared, PAYABLE ON DEMAND, at the office of the Company in New-York, NO. 173 BROADWAY.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.
Brooklyn Office, Nos. 12 and 14 Court-st.

Twenty-eighth Dividend

OFFICE

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 161 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1872.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NOS. 221 BOWERY AND 340 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1872.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT.

payable on demand at the office, No. 221 Bowery.
GEO. S. RHOADS, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF
THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 180 Chatham-square, junction of Mott and Worth sts.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1872.

Cash capital	$[illegible]
Surplus	[illegible]
Total assets	$[illegible]

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors has declared the Regular Dividend of Eight per Cent., and an Extra Dividend of Two per Cent., both free of tax and payable Feb. 1, 1872. JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1872.

GROSS ASSETS	$480,347 63
CASH CAPITAL	200,000 00
SURPLUS	262,047 63
UNSETTLED LOSSES	18,300 00

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. is now payable on demand, free of Government tax. C. V. B. OSTRANDER, President.
J. S. BANKER, Vice-President.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1871.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 29th inst., and reopened on Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1872. A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of January next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 29th inst. All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.

Creditors of the Ocean National Bank of New-York are hereby notified that a Dividend of Thirty Per Cent. has been declared, which will be payable on all approved claims, at Ocean National Bank, No. 220 Broadway, on and after the 25th inst.
H. R. HULBURD, Controller of Currency.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 112 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1872.

A dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.
CHAS. BAMBURGH, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 126 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1872.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
CORNER 8TH-AV. AND 23D-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the Road for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1871, of Three and One-half per Cent on the Preferred Stock.

Payable (less the Government tax) on and after Jan. 31, 1872, at the Treasurer's Office, No. 229 8th-av., New-York, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer-books of the Preferred Stock will be closed Saturday, Dec. 30, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., and be reopened on Jan. 31, 1872.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 8, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF PER CENT., free of United States tax, has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Feb. 1, 1872.

Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 10, and reopened Feb. 2.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. upon the common stock of this Company has been declared, payable to the stockholders, on the 1st day of February, 1872, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

A dividend at the rate of Eight per Cent. per annum upon the installments actually paid in upon the scrip certificates of this Company, (the same to be computed from the time the calls were payable,) has also been declared, payable to the holders of such scrip, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, on the 1st day of February next.
JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

COUPONS NO. 5 OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF IOWA FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, due Jan. 15, 1872, will be paid, free of United States Government Tax, on and after that date, on presentation at the office of A. L. HATCH, No. 22 Pine-st., N. Y.
C. C. GILMAN, President.
NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 10, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 120 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1872.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. WILLIAM H. BRIDGMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 92 BROADWAY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. JAMES E. MOORE, Secretary.
JAN. 11, 1872.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1872.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1 ON THE Peoria and Rock Island Railway First Mortgage Bonds will be paid in gold, free of tax, on and after that date, at the banking-house of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau-st.
WILLIAM HAMILTON, President.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECtors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand. LINDLEY MURRAY, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
CASTLE GARDEN, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING the State Emigrant Institutions on Ward's Island with MEAT will be received at Castle Garden until 12 o'clock M., on Monday, the 29th inst.

Specifications, showing the description of meat to be estimated for may be had, and a statement of the quantities used during the past year, may be seen on application to the Superintendent at Castle Garden.

PROPOSALS will be addressed to the "CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES," CASTLE GARDEN, NEW-YORK.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the Number of the stall and name of market in which the bidder does business, as also the address in full of the sureties named in the proposal.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals, if not deemed for the interest of the Commission.

SALE OF NAVY VESSEL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
Jan. 20, 1872.

The Navy Department will offer for sale at public auction, at the United States Naval Station, League Island, Pennsylvania, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of January, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., the screw steamer *Chattanooga*, of 2,030 tons, new measurement.

The vessel will be sold as she lies sunk. Navy anchors and chains, nautical instruments, armament and stores will not be included in the sale.

Five thousand dollars ($5,000) to be paid at the time of sale, and the remainder of the purchase money within four (4) days from the day of sale; otherwise the amount already paid to be forfeited to the Government.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

OFFICE ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
DAVID'S ISLAND, NEW-YORK HARBOR,
Jan. 22, 1872.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received until the 21st day of February, 1872, at 12 M., for all the fresh beef required at this post for four months, or such less time as the Commissary-General may direct; contract commencing March 1, 1872.

Details and requirements furnished by the undersigned; a copy of the latter, with this advertisement, to be attached to each proposal offered.

BISHOP ALDRICH,
First Lieutenant Eighth Infantry, A. C. S.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—A BLACK-WALNUT BOOK-CASE, with six shelves and two drawers. Price $65. Can be seen at No. 39 West 37th-st.

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Jan. 27, 7 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Feb. 3, 12 M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, Feb. 10, 7 A. M.
CITY OF MANCHESTER....Saturday, Feb. 17, 12 M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Feb. 24, 7 P. M.
and every alternate Saturday thereafter.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$28
To London	80	To London	30
To Paris	90	To Paris	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought at the lowest rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
From Pier No. 47 North River.

FRANCE, Thursday, Jan. 25, at 2 P. M.
HOLLAND, BRAZIL, Saturday, Feb. 3, at 10 A. M.
ENGLAND, ANDERSON, Saturday, Feb. 10, at 2 P. M.
SPAIN, GRECE, Saturday, Feb. 17, at 10 A. M.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, Feb. 24, at 2 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN, Saturday, March 2, at 10 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $80 gold, according to location; steerage, $28 currency.

Through tickets to Paris, $90 currency.

Through tickets to Hamburg, Berlin, Vienna, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Christiania, Paris, Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hague, Leyden, Cologne, Coblentz, Mayence, Frankfort, Stuttgart, Zurich, Lucerne, Milan, Genoa, Leghorn, Rome, Naples, Palermo, Malta, Alexandria, Cairo, Malaga, Cadiz, Seville, Madrid, Lisbon, Oporto, Vigo, Corunna, Santander, Bilbao, Barcelona, Marseilles, Lyons, Havre, Paris, Calais, Ostend, Brussels

THE CANALS.

Some Interesting Information Relative to Their Management.

Another Revelation of Dishonesty, Corruption and Premeditated Plunder—The Canal Fund to be Made the Prey of a New System of Frauds.

The increase and spread of corruption within a few years past is well calculated to amaze and confound that portion of the community that has escaped its infection, or remained in blissful ignorance of its actual prevalence and secret workings. We do not believe that all honor and honesty have departed from the world, but surely the number who have renounced principle, or fallen under temptation, seems to extend far beyond the common reckoning. The black catalogue of fraud and crime swells rapidly, and looms up in far greater proportions than most simple-minded people have had any conception of, or are capable of realizing. Indeed, the contest between vice and virtue, in public life and official circles, grows hot, and it is not yet quite clear which has the best chance of a triumph. While we have chosen our position, and mean to stand by it resolutely, we fully realize the fact that we are surrounded by foes, and are committed to a long war.

It has been our duty to unfold, chapter by chapter, sundry volumes of the villainous record which connects the recent administration of City affairs with the dynasties imposed upon our citizens through the agencies of Tammany Hall. The work has cost much time and labor, and has necessarily shut out of view the sight and knowledge of other things of equal or greater interest to the public. That there has been an intimate correspondence between New-York and Albany is well enough known to our readers; but while tracing the dark lines between the City Hall and other administrative departments here and the State Capitol, we shall be excused for not carrying our investigations into more distant fields equally worthy of scrutiny, and of no less importance to the people of the whole State. That the corruptions which have stained Tammany and befouled the atmosphere of the Capitol at Albany could exist and all outside be pure, might have been taken at any time as a moral impossibility. Indeed, it was not so considered, as what has transpired in relation to the bribery of members of the Legislature, and of the operations of railroad and canal "rings," will abundantly testify. We were sufficiently engaged at home, and could not give that attention to matters outside which were equally pregnant with those within; nor, in fact, was all the information in our possession that was essential to a trustworthy statement.

We propose now to make our columns the medium of other revelations, which it concerns the people to know, and which demand immediate consideration at the hands of the friends of reform at Albany. To prepare our readers for the study of a new subject, we copy the following section entire of a law passed April 21, 1870, and published in the session laws of that year, under the title of "Chapter 321:"

"SECTION 1. Jurisdiction is hereby granted to and conferred upon the Canal Appraisers to hear and determine all claims against the State of any and all persons and corporations for damages alleged to have been sustained by them from the canals of the State, or from their use and management, or resulting or arising from the negligence or conduct of any officer of the State having charge thereof, or resulting or arising from any accident or other *matter* or *thing* connected with the canals; but no award shall be made unless the facts proved shall make out a case which would create a legal liability against the State were the same established in evidence in a court of justice against an individual or corporation; and in case such legal liability shall be satisfactorily established, then the Appraisers shall award to the claimants such sum as shall be just and equitable, subject to the right of appeal to the Canal Board in all cases, in the manner now provided by law; provided, that the provisions of this act shall not extend to claims arising from damages resulting from the navigation of the canals."

There are two other sections in this law, one of which requires claimants to file their claims in the Appraisers' office within two years from the time such damages shall have accrued; but claims for damages which shall have accrued more than one year prior to the passage of this act shall be filed within one year from the date hereof. The Canal Appraisers are authorized and required to employ counsel on behalf of the State; also, to prescribe rules as to the form and manner in which claimants shall make out and verify their statements—to compel the attendance of witnesses, &c., &c. An additional act was passed April 21, 1871, (chap. 668,) which provides for the payment of the charges of counsel for the State, by the Auditor, upon the certificate of the Appraisers that such services have been rendered with their opinion of the value thereof.

The essential part of this law is, of course, contained in the first section as above quoted. That it is a most cunningly-devised scheme for breaking into the Canal fund, for corrupting State officials, and for enriching the parties who were at first in the secret of its design, no intelligent man can fail to observe. It is well known to many in the vicinity of the canals, that the practice of dredging for canal claims, ancient, neglected and abandoned, "deep buried without hope of resurrection," has been made a "specialty," and carried on to immense advantage by certain practitioners, who were able to secure the favor of members of the Board of Appraisers, and establish a bond of sympathy with them. Claims the of most indifferent character, or sustained by flimsy proofs, given over by the rightful owners as valueless, have been resuscitated, dressed up attractively, and made to do duty as examples of long-suffering and tardy justice. Fortunes have been amassed in this business, and debaucheries of the most pernicious kind have flowed from it. Occasionally, public suspicion would be aroused, and propositions to abolish the office of Canal Appraiser, remitting its duties back to the Canal Commissioner, where it originally belonged, would be suggested, but only to be quieted and postponed through the appliances or arguments of those whose craft would suffer by such a change. The Board was organized in the first instance to ascertain the value of lands needed for the enlargement or improvement of the Canals. This service should have been finished up long ago and the office discontinued. But it has been found convenient not only to prolong its existence, but to extend its powers. Formerly the duties occupied the officers but a few days in the year, and they received a moderate per diem allowance. At a later period they had more to do, and as they roamed up and down the canals, drawing travel fees and spending more time, their compensation was found to be of the growing order. Finally the occupation settled down into a fixed permanent thing. The Board was constructively in session all the year round. In the better days of the State Administration, the Canal Commissioner held a check upon the undue liberality of the Appraiser, as he was authorized to appeal against extravagant awards to the Canal Board. But time inevitably brings along its corroding influences, and in the downhill course, which has proved as steep and fatal, that most important and much-required State agent, an incorruptible and independent Canal Commissioner, was seen to fade away in "dissolving views," and the "rings" that centred about the Department of Appraisal were fattened upon the spoils of the Treasury.

So much it has been necessary to premise to bring the act of 1870 within at least the partial apprehension of our readers. We stamp that act as an outrageous swindle. By its provisions the flood-gates of iniquity and fraud have been opened wide, through which a tide is rushing that threatens to bankrupt the Treasury, and unless summarily stopped, will render the canals a curse instead of a blessing. Already, we understand, the amount of claims filed in the Appraiser's office, under the one year limitation, exceeds $9,000,000! It would be monstrous and alarming at one-tenth of those figures. Some of these claims extend back over a period of fifteen years or more. There has evidently been a vigorous hunt for claims of all sorts—obsolete, dilapidated, and imaginary. No such power to fasten an exhausting drain upon the Treasury was ever before created. What chance has the State to escape the spoliation that has been organized under this act? The whole responsibility of adjudicating these claims rests upon three men—two, in fact—who are almost wholly unknown to the people of this State, and cannot be named by one in ten thousand. Here is no trial by jury; there are no Marshals, Constables, or other officers known to the law, to give consequence or dignity to the Court, or assistance in the discharge of its duties. The Appraisers may and do employ counsel "to *protect* the interests of the State," in the language of the act. If the selection of counsel was judiciously made, or under a solemn sense of the responsibility involved, he might do much to fulfill the object implied by his appointment. We forbear to speak here of the manner in which this duty is at present performed. The Appraisers appoint this counsel, and he is entirely dependent upon them for the amount of his compensation. They certify their opinion of the value of his services to the Auditor, and he settles for them. Under such a law as this the ablest, most fearless lawyer in the State, the last to be swerved from the strict path of integrity, should be employed to protect the public interest. But, in the light of past experience, and surrounded as this whole matter is by suspicious characteristics, what reasons have the people for supposing that their interests are to receive any better protection than such as vultures are accustomed to give to lambs?

It is alike true and fortunate that the claims filed under the one-year limitation amount to less than ten millions of dollars. They would have been larger, probably, had the existence and provisions of the law of 1870 been more generally understood. The authors of the act had a guilty motive for desiring to keep it from too great a degree of publicity. Formerly claimants went to the Legislature for an act of special grace in their favor, if they deemed themselves entitled to relief. Their applications had to go to two committees for preliminary examination, and some species of evidence was required to warrant further proceedings. If favorably reported on, they were still subject to the gauntlet of open debate, and the general information given of their pendency by the published journals. Bills for relief usually contained some restrictions against the liability to abuse. They were often bad enough, in all conscience, even then. But under the new law, every man who imagines he has been aggrieved, or who can invent or trump up a fictitious claim—every practitioner who can purchase such a claim, or an interest in one—goes directly to the Board of Appraisers and boldly demands something, greater or less, at their hands, or of their beneficence. The Appraisers hold no public sessions in a public place, upon due public notice, open to public observation. They drop suddenly down into some interior city or village, begin their proceedings in a bedroom or private parlor in some hotel or country tavern, pass hastily and superficially upon a case or two or a half dozen cases, perhaps, called up by some experienced "Ring" attorney, make their awards or postpone their making to some other time and place, involving ten of thousands or hundreds of thousands of dollars, snatch up their carpet-bags and rush off for the train that is to bear them to some distant locality, there to re-enact a similar farce! Need we depict the evils and abuses of such a system in livelier terms?

The contrivance and passage of the act which we are thus denouncing was accomplished through the efforts and for the benefit of two separate interests. One of these we have already specified. The other was that of the repair contractors on the canals. Under a decision of the Court of Appeals, receiving the assent of all the Judges, the repair contractor was adjudged legally liable for all or a larger share of the damages which might be sustained upon his section, but which were saddled upon the State by the act of 1870. If a contractor, for instance, did not faithfully fulfill the obligations of his agreement with the State, and an innocent individual suffered injury thereby, his remedy was against the contractor. If said contractor neglected proper repairs to a bridge a long time in a dangerous condition, and a person attempting to cross the same fell through its rotten timbers, some day or night, losing his horses and other property, and hazarding his own life and limbs, an action lay against the contractor, and he might be sued for the damages sustained. This was a just and reasonable judgment of the Court; for why should not the contractor be held responsible? He was paid by the State for keeping his section in a good and safe condition, and if he chose to take the risk of accidents and pocket his money, he alone was the proper person to pay for the injuries that might be sustained through his neglect or parsimony. Numerous suits were pending at the time of the passage of the act in question against repair contractors for claims arising under this construction of the law. But it did not accord with the views of the contractors to submit. "Ring" contractors and "Ring" claim agents continued to apply to the Legislature for relief, and the act of 1870 was the fruit of that ill-starred combination. It ended at once the litigation with the repair contractors. Claimants quickly comprehended the superior advantage of prosecuting the State, by the easy, expeditious and comparatively inexpensive methods established in the Appraiser's Court, instead of fighting their way against the stubborn resistance of the repair contractor, who, at the worst, possessed the facilities for defense or delay which the law allowed. Suits against the repair contractors have therefore been discontinued and abandoned, and every claim of that nature has been transferred to the Canal Appraisers. The State has the most money, and is the best pay-master. When the canal fund runs low, the people can be taxed to replenish it.

A single notable exception is contained in section one, of the act of 1870, to this transfer of claims from the Repair Contractor to the State. It is there provided that "the provisions of this act shall not extend to claims arising from damages resulting from the navigation of the canals." That is, the poor boatman shall have no share in its benefits. If a shiftless contractor leaves a stone in the bottom of the canal, and a boat is run on to it, whereby a hole is stove in its side, and it sinks, the owner shall not have his speedy and certain remedy at the bar of the Appraisers, but may sue the repair contractor, and recover his loss at the conclusion of a tedious and expensive lawsuit, should he be so fortunate as to obtain a verdict, and the defendant in the case is not able to evade its payment.

We have stated above that the amount of claims filed under the one year limitation referred to has been swollen to the enormous sum of nine millions! This would seem incredible if we had not good authority for the statement. In addition, the amount filed under the provision for constantly accruing damages already amounts to several millions more! There is a perfect inundation of claims sweeping and raging about the Appraiser's Board. The channels are opened for an endless stream to pour in for all future time. There was never anything like it heard of before in this State. Where is the money to come from to gorge the cormorants that are swooping down upon their prey? The canal fund cannot last long under the accumulated pressure; the revenues from the canals have been so largely reduced by mismanagement that they are not to be depended on. There is but one alternative where misgovernment prevails. Taxation—heavy and grievous taxation, is the only resource. In this direction the endurance of the people has been sorely tried. Can it be relied upon forever?

Though nothing has been said about this nefarious act in the newspapers, and the body of the people have remained in utter ignorance that claims against the State were being piled up in such Olympian proportions under its provisions, it has not entirely escaped the notice of some good citizens, whose proximity to the canals would naturally bring them to an early acquaintance with its passage, design and scope. It has been pronounced by one of the most eminent jurists in the State to be the worst and most dangerous law ever enacted by legislative authority. A member of the legal profession, being employed by an individual to take charge of his claim, and not being apprised that a general act had taken the place of the system of special acts for relief, turned over a whole volume of session laws, page by page, to find the particular law which he assumed had been passed for his client's benefit, before he had a suspicion that this huge mill had been erected for grinding out everybody's grist. He expresses the opinion that three-fourths of the claims filed are fraudulent. In the judgment given above we apprehend our readers will be apt to concur, from the partial exposition we have been able to give of its mischievous character and inevitable fruits.

What, we may be asked, do we propose to recommend by way of remedy? Why, nothing less than the instant repeal of the act of 1870 and its appendage of 1871. We call upon the Legislature to do its duty swiftly in this matter. Every award actually made under this law becomes a valid claim that the State must satisfy. The repeal of the two acts carries all claims unacted upon to the wall. No further awards should be allowed to be made before these vicious provisions shall cease to be in force. We need hardly remark that we shall watch with extreme anxiety for the action of the Legislature in this matter. We are aware of the tremendous influence that will be arrayed against repeal, but that should stimulate the zeal and fortify the determination of the friends of reform in sponging such a bad law out of the statute-book. Let us see who they are at Albany that dare to stand up against the rights and interests of the people upon such a question as this. We hope to see the attention of the Canal Committees in the two Houses bestowed upon the subject at once. The strength of the Reform Party in the Legislature may be ascertained by prompt action, and it is of much interest to the people to know whether the Reformers are in a majority at Albany or not.

A Hunting Party Frozen to Death.

From the Aurora (Ill.) Beacon, Jan. 12.

Mr. ORRIN Z. WHITFORD, formerly of this city, who had lately taken up a soldier's claim at Oakland, Jewett County, Kansas, started on the 6th of November with four others, to hunt buffalo, intending to be gone about ten days. The party found the buffalo out farther than they expected. On the 16th a heavy rain commenced falling, lasting about twenty-four hours, then turning to snow with very strong wind, cleared up on the 18th piercingly cold. On the 22d the wife of WHITFORD and other friends were informed that five men had been found frozen to death. The father-in-law of WHITFORD and four others started in search. They were gone eight days and brought in the bodies of four of the lost men; the fifth was still alive, but with both limbs most fearfully frozen; he had not had a morsel to eat for five days. It would seem that the party took with them a wagon, which they left in a ravine. They afterward found it covered with ten feet of snow, and started back toward home with their horses. Two of them, after traveling six miles, gave out; the third, four miles further, and he too gave out; young WHITFORD pushed on for three miles yet further, then perished. WHITFORD, who was an Odd-Fellow, and wore a pin of that Order, was first found by a party of strangers, one of whom belonged to the Order, who buried his remains, and left his pocket-book and pin with the nearest Sheriff. His body, with the others, was afterward taken to Oakland. WHITFORD was formerly a member of Company A, Thirty-sixth Illinois Cavalry. He was a fine soldier, and thought much of by his officers and comrades, a kind and loving husband and father, son and brother.

Horrible Treatment of a Little Colored Boy by Negroes.

From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Chronicle, Jan. 19.

On Monday last ALEX. WASHINGTON (alias BROWN) and his wife, colored, were brought before JULIUS OCHS, Esq., W. F. YARDLEY, Esq., appearing as prosecutor in behalf of JOHN HOUSTON and against the parties above named for cruel treatment of the latter. The parties were found guilty and bound over to appear before the Criminal Court. Yesterday afternoon we went to see a little colored boy, named JOHN HOUSTON, at the house of Mrs. GRACE SLIGER, an old colored woman, who lives near Bellevue-street, North Knoxville. The boy was lying on a bed, and rested very uneasily, every movement of the bed-clothing or of his limbs being accompanied with acute pain. He was covered with sores and scars from head to foot, and was wasted almost to a skeleton. On the back of his head was a large sore, while his side and back bore the marks of severe beatings. His father is named JOHN HOUSTON, and since his mother's death, in September last, he has been living with his half-uncle and aunt, ALEXANDER WASHINGTON, alias Brown, who seem to have been actuated by the most fiendish malice in their treatment of the child. Before he was beaten he was a bright, intelligent boy, but now he is lying perfectly helpless, and if he ever recovers he will probably be a cripple for life. Considering the boy's age, it is a source of surprise that he did not die under the dreadful beatings and punishment to which he was subjected. The climax of cruelty was reached during the Holidays, when, after being whipped, he was knocked down and kicked on the leg, dislocating his knee, we are told, tied up by the thumbs and left hanging for several hours, and his lacerated body wet with salt water and pepper, and in addition rubbed with creosote. Such barbarity is almost incredible, yet the pitiable condition of the child speaks for itself more eloquently than his feeble tongue.

THE NEW ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL.

Increased Accommodations for Patients—Its Present Working and Future Prospects—The Diet and Hygiene—Incidents in Hospital Life.

The trustees of the new Roosevelt Hospital are about to throw open another ward for the reception and treatment of patients, in the eastern wing of the building, which has lately been opened to the public to the extent of one male and one female ward. Male ward No. 2 is now filled with patients and contains twenty-eight beds, while the female ward contains a smaller number of occupants, but the applications for admittance are numerous. The experience of the past two months is a favorable criterion for the future success of the undertaking, as the recoveries in proportion to the number of admissions during that period compare favorably with those of similar institutions. The hospital enjoys the advantage of fine, pure air, and convalescents have the benefit of the spacious walks in Central Park, pending the inclosure of the grounds which will surround the building. Within the past few weeks the wards now open have been visited by several of the most eminent medical men in the City, as well as others from various parts of America and Europe, many of whom have expressed an opinion that this latest addition to our City hospitals is perfect of its kind, both as regards its architectural arrangements, its interior fittings and general management. No expense nor trouble has been spared in obtaining every accessory on the very best model. Ventilation is effected in the wards by means of ventilating plates placed in the walls close to the ground, which secure a constant, though imperceptible, current of fresh air, while the heating apertures are situated about ten feet above them. In addition, large movable frames surmount the folding-doors at either end of the wards. The wash-houses, bath-rooms, (including a Russian bath-room,) are fitted with marble, and served with hot and cold water. A stand of evergreens in a bow-window at one of the extremities of the wards imparts a cheerfulness to the room, and to the visitor's eye closes up the long vista of iron bedsteads, with their coverlets white as snow. Every bedstead is supplied with a hair and a straw mattress, snow-white sheets and pillow-cases, and blankets of the best quality with the name "Roosevelt Hospital" sewn in with red worsted. In this hospital the system of lockers is dispensed with, the management discouraging the idea of hoarding articles among patients, and a small table, without drawers, between every two beds has been substituted.

In the centre of the wards is a medicine chest where such of the patients as are not confined to bed are called up three times each day to receive from the hands of the orderly their appointed tonics and physic, many of them showing more acquaintance and skill with the art of tossing off their potion than endurance and fortitude in the after symptoms.

Popular magazines and illustrated journals are provided. The wards are visited twice every day by the resident physicians, Dr. SCHUYLER and SYBERTH, in addition to frequent attendance on special cases, and a visiting surgeon attends three or four times a week. The operating theatre is situated in the uncompleted part of the building, and operations of importance are conducted at present in a small room off the corridor which leads to the wards. The patient to be operated upon finds on his entrance no instruments in sight, the whole apparatus visible being a table with a cream-colored rubber cloth stretched over its surface and a pillow. The ether or chloroform is then administered, and when the patient wakes he is aware of nothing, unless it be perhaps the addition of a bloody sponge. An eating-room is attached to each ward, which is plentifully supplied from the kitchen, where every modern culinary improvement and aid has been introduced.

A green card, with the patient's name, occupation and the nature of his complaint, is fixed in a metal case made for the purpose on one of the iron bars at the back of each bedstead, while a number is attached to each bed and exposed to view in front. The unfinished wing of the hospital, including the great tower, are being pushed on with all the celerity that the weather will admit of.

GERMAN FESTIVALS.

Opening of the Carnival Season.

The Beethoven Maennerchoir gave a concert at its club-house, in Fifth-street, last evening, for which a rich programme was presented, including some of the choicest productions of the German composers. After the concert followed a ball, which was continued until late.

The German Free School of Fourth-street celebrated, last evening, at the Germania Assembly Rooms, its thirteenth anniversary, by a musical entertainment, which attracted a large attendance of the parents of the pupils. The festivities closed with a ball.

The Mayence Carnival Society gave its third carnivalistic soirée, at the Walhall, in Orchard-street, last evening, and performed a burlesque entitled "An Unsound-minded Reporter's Family," representing the experiences of a Police reporter.

The Hudson Maennerchor gave a musical entertainment and *soirée dansante*, at its headquarters in Vandam-street, last evening.

The Humboldt Society gave a dramatic soirée at the hall in West Forty-second-street, last evening, followed by a dancing soirée.

The New-York Sing Academie gave a musical soirée at the Germania Assembly Rooms last evening, which attracted a large attendance of the numerous patrons of this popular organization.

The dramatic section of Company D of the Eleventh Regiment, gave a dramatic representation at the New-York Assembly Rooms, in Second-avenue.

At the Casino, in Houston-street, a similar entertainment was given by the Dramatic Society of the Red Men.

The "German Women's Benevolent Society Schillerhain" celebrated on Saturday its anniversary at the Harmonie Rooms, in Essex-street.

The masquerade season will be inaugurated to-night by the "Suvian Saengerbund" with a *bal masque*, at the Walhall in Orchard-street, for which extensive preparations have been made. The vocal society "Uhland Bund," will give its annual masquerade at the Harmonie Rooms to-night, and at the Germania Assembly Rooms a masked ball will be given by the "Mozart Verein."

Tragedy in Massachusetts—An Insane Dentist Shoots Four Men.

From the Taunton Gazette, Jan. 20.

Last evening about 5 o'clock Dr. C. N. LEACH, residing at the rear of "Upper Four Corners," while in a fit of delirium shot four men named THOMAS BUMP, JOHN CAPELESS, DANIEL SWIFT and WM. COOMBS. The weapon used was a double-barreled gun loaded with shot. We gather the substance of the affair from a verbal report. He took his gun and first repaired to the woods where Mr. BUMP was cutting wood, and after shooting at him, returned to his house, locked the doors, and with his loaded gun and his son, a lad of twelve years, whom he compelled to assist him in his frenzied work, opened his window and awaited his victims as they passed, three of the above-named being the first victims. Capt. SHOCKLY, who was in company with COOMBS, rushed into the house through a window, and after a desperate struggle succeeded in disarming and securing him. Fortunately, all the wounded men are not fatally or very seriously injured. The insanity of LEACH is attributed to the indulgence in poor whisky. Dr. LEACH was conveyed, this afternoon, to the Lunatic Asylum in this City by Deputy Sheriff COLE.

Sunday-School Anniversary.

The sixteenth anniversary of the Sabbath-school Missionary Association of the Fourteenth Presbyterian Church was celebrated last evening. There was a large attendance, Rev. E. W. HITCHCOCK occupying the chair. The Treasurer, Mr. ANDREW C. ARMSTRONG, read his report for the year 1871, by which it appeared that the receipts amounted to $1,000, and the disbursements to $1,040 87. The managers' report was next read by the Secretary, Mr. EDWARD P. WALLING. It was of a satisfactory character. During the evening several hymns were creditably sung by the children, and addresses were delivered by Rev. E. W. HITCHCOCK, Capt. C. DUNCAN and Mr. RALPH WELLS. The following officers were elected for the year 1872: President, E. W. Hitchcock; Vice-President, Wm. B. Booth; Secretary, Edward P. Walling; Treasurer, Andrew C. Armstrong; Managers, James C. Holden, Nathaniel D. Williams, Charles M. Mather, Mrs. J. N. Case, Mrs. E. P. Walling, and Miss S. T. Fuller.

Tweed, Hall and Connolly.

TWEED, HALL and CONNOLLY, despite the rumors that are afloat concerning their flight, are still in the City. TWEED spent the whole of the day with his family, at his residence in Fifth-avenue. HALL fluttered around among his friends, while CONNOLLY spent the day with his relations. The latter's bondsmen will justify to-morrow.

"Dead-Heads" Cut Off the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

The new management of the New-Jersey Railroads between New-York and Philadelphia (the Pennsylvania Central) have cut off many of the "dead-heads" who have so long rode over their lines on free passes. By the charters, members of the Legislature, State officers and the Judiciary are entitled to passes; but beyond these and a few editors of leading journals, the great host of public parasites have been compelled to pay their fare the same as the common people. The conductors now go all the way through from New-York to Philadelphia, and the rates are rigidly enforced, and the crowd of dead-heads who usually throng the legislative halls at Trenton during the legislative sessions were surprised last week at having their old passes revoked. The Pennsylvania Company evidently mean to operate their New-Jersey works so as to "pay," and the cutting off of the dead-heads is one of the first steps of reform.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Gov. HOFFMAN left this City for Albany yesterday.

J. S. LAROAGUITE, of Havre, is at the St. James Hotel.

Gen. WICKHAM, of Richmond, Va., is at the Hoffman House.

Gen. A. W. RILEY, of Rochester, is at the Sturtevant House.

Judge W. H. CLIFFORD, of Portland, Me., is at the Westminster Hotel.

Judge M. L. STEPHENSON, of Arkansas, and Hon. R. GARDNER, of Kalamazoo, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. JONAS H. FRENCH, of Boston; Col. GEO. P. BALDWIN, of New-Orleans, and Dr. D. W. BLISS, of Washington, are at the New-York Hotel.

BRIDGET FOX, aged thirty-four, residing at No. 38 Thompson-street, fell from the first-story window to the basement and fractured her left leg. She was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

A slight fire occurred last evening in the dress-making establishment of Mrs. REMBERTS, at No. 152 Division-street, caused by dress-patterns in the window taking fire. Damage, $20.

A petition signed by about 40,000 citizens of this City is to be presented to the directors of the Cooper Institute, praying that body to keep open the reading-room and library on Sundays.

MICHAEL GROESCHEL, aged twelve years, residing at No. 99 Ridge-street, was accidentally run over in Stanton-street, near Ridge, last evening, by car No. 10 of the Avenue C Railroad, and was seriously injured. He was attended by Dr. WATERMAN and taken home.

HENRY BITTER, aged sixty, and his son CHARLES, of No. 150 East Thirty-third-street, while driving through Fifty-seventh-street in a light wagon, in attempting to avoid a passing Harlem train, overturned the wagon, which was completely demolished, and both BITTER and his son were severely injured. They were taken to their home.

A girl giving her name as ANNIE DAVIS, died at a house of ill-repute on Saturday from congestion of the brain, and was buried on Sunday in Calvary Cemetery. She came to this house on the previous Sunday, suffering from ill-health, and continued to grow worse until she died. She refused to give her true name, or any clue by which her family or friends could be ascertained.

Mr. BARNUM, through his distant agents, has at least one hand upon an attraction of so extraordinary a nature that, should he succeed, the public curiosity will be quickened as rarely ever before. Four cannibals—three men and one woman—from Burantu, of the Cannibal Islands, captives in war, and, according to the laws of cannibal warfare, doomed to death, have, through a large sum of money and bonds for their return, been reprieved for three years. Documentary and official evidence sufficient to remove every reasonable doubt will be secured before the heavy sore will be incurred. Should this enterprise be a success, the community for a time will forget ALEXIS. The King of the Islands, THAKOMBAU, though refusing permanent reprieve, has been tempted by the gold and the bonds for their return. Of course the bonds will be forfeited and paid if the cannibals once reach a civilized land.

LONG ISLAND.

A project for placing a steam-boat to ply between New-York and Huntington is being debated.

Hon. HENRY A. REEVES, ex-member of Congress, has been elected Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department, Greenport.

Rev. N. HUBBELL, of Cutchogue, has in his library a Bible printed in the year 1634, by ROBERT BARKER, London, and consequently 238 years old.

The Board of Trustees, of Whitestone, are still at dead-lock over the election of President, nor is there any prospect of an early adjustment of the matter.

The grading of the Newtown and Flushing Railroad across the meadows, is progressing rapidly. Mr. HIGGINS, the contractor, has a large body of men working on the road.

A little son of Mr. WM. A. WELLS, of Greenpoint, a day or two ago spilled the contents of a coffee-pot over his neck and body. He was terribly scalded, and doubts of his recovery are entertained.

The farmers of Long Island are deliberating whether they should commence to grow tobacco on their lands. They think that they could realize larger profits by its cultivation than they can by raising the usual crops.

The fish-oil and guano manufactories of Long Island, have during the past year used 169,114,900 fish, yielding 756,739 gallons of oil, and making 16,403 tons of guano. The value of this business is estimated at $637,497. About 3,000,000 fish have been caught and used as manure.

Mr. JOHN B. CLITZ, engineer in the Brooklyn Water Works, Hempstead, was badly wounded in the left foot by an ax. He was felling some timber when the ax glanced off the tree, struck him on the left foot, and inflicted a deep wound. He will not be able to resume his business for some weeks.

MARTHA ANN FRANCIS, of South Jamaica, has entered an action for trespass against LUKE COVERT, of the same village. Mr. COVERT has built a stack of hay upon an adjacent island, of which Mrs. FRANCIS is the proprietor, and claims this right upon the fact that his ancestors enjoyed this privilege for over a hundred years. Mrs. FRANCIS disputes the title, and has accordingly brought this action. Damages are laid at $150. The case will be tried before the Supreme Court.

A day or two since, a number of the politicians of Suffolk County, including Sheriff PERKINS, County Clerk CAMPBELL, and others, whose duties called them to Riverhead, organized a skating match, and chose Sweezey's pond as the place for a trial of skill. As most of these gentlemen are weighty, it was thought best to determine the thickness of the ice. It having proved to be five inches, everything was thought to be safe. Unfortunately the great weight of the professionals was too much for the ice, and gave way, precipitating J. EGBERT CORWIN into the water. With great exertions he was rescued but not until life was almost extinct.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Board of Supervisors of Richmond County have appropriated $500 yearly for the benefit of the Samuel R. Smith Infirmary, at Tompkinsville.

The Board of Trustees of the village of Edgewater are removing all teachers of the district schools who do not reside in the district in which they teach.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Presbyterian denomination at Newark has 4,115 communicants, and there are in their Sunday-schools 5,139 children.

JOHN HAMILTON was arrested in Hoboken, last evening, by Officer SCHWARTZ, for stealing iron and lead from the Morris and Essex Railway.

The congregation of the Second Presbyterian Church of Jersey City has purchased a plot of ground, and are about to erect a handsome church edifice.

The house of A. D. GOODLINE, No. 4 Paulmier-place, Jersey City, was entered by burglars at an early hour yesterday morning, and robbed of furs, wearing apparel and silverware, valued at $250. The burglars secured an entrance by forcing the front door.

The Colored Jubilee Singers from Nashville, Tenn., will sing to-night in the Tabernacle, Jersey City. They are students—male and female—in Fisk University at that place, and are endeavoring to raise a sum of money for the better endowment of the professorships there.

JAMES CURRAN, the proprietor of a sailor's boarding-house at No. 5 Hamilton-street, was arraigned at Essex Market Court, yesterday morning, charged with attempting to take the life of FRANCIS CAMPBELL, by cutting his throat with a pocket-knife. CURRAN has been arrested several times for assaulting his boarders (after robbing them of their money, it is alleged,) but has escaped the meshes of the law.

On Saturday night Officer DEEGAN, of Newark, arrested OWEN, alias "Badger," BURNS, on Canal-street, for being engaged in creating a disturbance. On the way to the Station-house they were followed by a considerable crowd, one of whom threw a brick at the officer, striking him on the head and knocking him down. DEEGAN secured his prisoner, but was so badly injured as to make it necessary to remove him to his house.

Comte's Birthday.

For the first time on this continent the anniversary of the birthday of AUGUSTE COMTE, the founder of the Positive School of Philosophy and Religion, was celebrated in this City on Saturday evening. There was a large assemblage of the expounders and students of the "religion of the future," and the entertainment was of an interesting and highly intellectual character. Among the ceremonies observed was one which COMTE practiced during the later years of his life, namely, the partaking of the crust of bread and water in remembrance of the sufferings of the poor who have not even the crust to sustain life. Speeches explanatory of the Comtist system were made by Messrs. Bragdon, Bell, Hayward, Cleveland, Elderkin, Palmer, Evans, Bauch, and other gentlemen. Three ladies also spoke. Thirteen toasts were read and responded to.

[Advertisement.]

"Scrofula and all Scrofulous Affections relieved by taking Cod Liver Oil." HAZARD & CASWELL's Cod Liver Oil is preferred by physicians.

DEAFNESS, CATARRH,

AND DISEASES OF THE

THROAT AND LUNGS

EXCLUSIVELY AND SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY

DR. E. B. LIGHTHILL,

The author of "A Popular Treatise on Deafness," "Letters on Catarrh and Kindred Diseases of the Mucous Membrane," &c., &c. No. 106 West 34th-st.

OBSERVATIONS ON CATARRH.

Among the list of chronic diseases which affect the human frame, Catarrh is the most prevalent, most offensive, most productive of discomfort, and most liable to a variety of dangerous and distressing complications.

Its earliest and most prominent symptom is a discharge from the head, varying in its nature in different cases, and even in the same individual at different times. It may be a thin, colorless, acrid fluid, or a glairy, starch-like substance. Generally, however, it is a thick, purulent, or muco-purulent matter, either ash-colored, greenish yellow, or of a deep green tint, occasionally streaked or flecked with blood. So copious and offensive is the discharge in many cases, that patients feel as though their whole head were in a state of corruption.

"HAWKING."

Much of the discharge passes backward, either dropping into the throat or collecting as a tough, viscid, tenacious phlegm behind and above the soft palate in the passage between the throat and the head. Its lodgment embarrasses respiration and creates a constant and almost irresistible desire to relieve the discomfort by drawing the offending substance into the throat, so as to eject it by the mouth. This practice, popularly known as "hawking," is characteristic of Catarrh, and proves as embarrassing to the one affected as it is disagreeable to those around. Again, the offensive matter hardens, and deposits itself on the membrane in the shape of dry, hard crusts, which in some cases accumulate to such an extent as to form a plug in the nose, obstructing breathing and producing serious discomfort. Fragments of these morbid concretions occasionally pass into the throat, but most generally they are blown from the nose with considerable violence, in pieces from one to two inches in length, either solid or tubular in form, and often bearing the exact shape of the nasal cavity.

OFFENSIVE BREATH.

The breath is always tainted, and sometimes so revoltingly offensive as to render the sufferer an object of disgust to himself as well as to others, and cases are occasionally met with in which the stench is really overpowering, and sufficiently fetid to affect the atmosphere of a whole room.

The nose is stopped up, sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other, and often on both, giving rise to a disagreeable, "stuffy" sensation in the head, accompanied by occasional violent and prolonged paroxysms of sneezing. A distressing sensation of heavy weight or compression is experienced over the forehead, especially in the region above and between the eyes. Sometimes there is pain obstinately fixed in some particular part, as in the temples, on the top of the head, at the back of the head, or behind the orbits, and occasionally pain manifests itself in the face of so severe a character that it is frequently mistaken for neuralgia.

The voice is husky, or of a nasal character, while oftentimes there is a continuous hoarseness and discordance. The sense of smell is generally blunted or entirely lost in Catarrh, and a similar effect on the taste occasionally results. The eyes are apt to become irritated and disposed to water excessively on exposure to cold or wind, and a sense of weariness of sight is experienced after slight visual exertions.

DEAFNESS AND NOISES IN THE HEAD.

Catarrh is one of the most frequent causes of deafness. Scarcely any one afflicted with this disease for any length of time retains a normal acuteness of the hearing power. With some the hearing suffers at first only by spells, the ears becoming obstructed during each accession of cold, or stopped up while blowing the nose, but by degrees the spells of deafness occur oftener and last longer, until at length the hearing remains permanently impaired. Noises in the head, resembling every conceivable sound, often make their appearance, and add materially to the existing distress.

COUGH OF VARIABLE SEVERITY

is a result of Catarrh. Sometimes it amounts merely to a raking effort; occasionally, however, the cough is severe and harassing, and the expectoration is either alarmingly copious or so tenacious as to necessitate almost constant efforts for its removal. As a natural result of this condition there ensues loss of appetite, excessive debility and emaciation. Indeed, in some instances the loss of flesh is so considerable and progressive as to suggest the existence of tubercular disease, and not a few cases of Catarrh that come under my notice have been regarded as Consumption, and so treated by unwary or inexperienced practitioners.

DEVELOPMENT OF CONSUMPTION.

The pernicious influence of Catarrh upon the system soon manifests itself in a variety of ways. The patient has no appetite, or is troubled with indigestion, loses flesh and strength, is languid, unable to perform mental or physical labor with the usual facility, is nervous, depressed in spirits, timid, agitated, and inclined to drowsiness and sleep; the memory is weakened, and its permanent impairment seriously threatened.

The mucous membrane becomes morbidly sensitive to unfavorable influences, and in spite of the utmost care becomes affected from the slightest causes, so that at last even a breath of wind upon the lining of the nose or throat becomes productive of a cold, and gives rise to a serious disturbance of the respiratory organs. Thus the patient is subjected to frequent and repeated colds, each one aggravating the disease by giving it a new impulse, and attacking a larger extent of surface than its predecessor. In this manner the difficulty spreads from organ to organ, invading the throat, larynx, trachea and bronchial tubes, until, encroaching further and further, it reaches the finer ramifications of the bronchi, when a slight impulse is required to send it to the lungs.

Experience has shown that in the majority of cases Catarrh becomes the starting-point of consumptive development, the disease being transmitted to the lungs both by nervous connection and continuity of surface, and so frequently has this course been noticed that Catarrh must be regarded as a premonition, and one of the very earliest manifestations of Consumption.

TREATMENT AND CURE.

By the system of treatment which we have originated and pursued for years with uniform success, a complete and permanent cure of this repulsive disorder can be effected. This we have demonstrated in thousands of cases, representing the disease in every form, and in all its various stages of development. Our applications are made to reach the diseased parts in the most direct and positive manner, instantaneously penetrating every cell and cavity of the head communicating with the nostrils, and subjecting every portion of the affected membrane to the healing action of the remedy employed, with the most beneficial results, and without causing the least pain or unpleasant sensation.

So effective is this plan of medication that a single application is generally productive of decided relief. The affected cavities are thoroughly cleansed from incrusted morbific matter, the offensive smell is removed, and relief from other troublesome symptoms is almost immediately experienced. The discharge soon diminishes, irritation is allayed, the inflammation subsides, ulcerations are made to heal, and finally a radical and permanent cure is effected.

Dr. LIGHTHILL can be consulted from 8 A. M. until 3 P. M., at his residence,

NO. 106 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.

Venetian Glass.

LARGE VASES, JUGS, WINE SETS, &c., OF BLOWN GLASS, DECORATED WITH GOLD AND COLORED ENAMELS, AND CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, MIRRORS, &c., JUST RECEIVED.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION-SQUARE.

Dry Monopole,

OF HEIDSIECK & CO.

THE FAVORITE CHAMPAGNE IN RUSSIA, ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

FOR SALE BY THE PRINCIPAL GROCERS AND WINE MERCHANTS.

BURGLARS FOILED.

Most important invention of the age. Lillie's new Powder-charged Self-defending Safes. Banks using them have discharged watchmen, extinguished lights and recommended them as burglar proof.

MANUFACTURED BY LEWIS C. LILLIE, No. 40 Bridge-st., Newark, N. J.

Weekly Havana Market.

HAVANA, Jan. 20.—SUGAR—Stock in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 45,000 boxes and 1,100 hhds.; exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 9,400 boxes and 1,050 hhds., of which 8,100 boxes and all the hogsheads were to the United States. Market active, especially for Centrifugals. Nos. 10 to 12 D. S., 10@10¼ reals; Nos. 15 to 20 D. S., 12¾@13¼ reals. Molasses Sugar firm; merchants refuse to purchase, owing to the high demands of holders; quoted at 8¼@8¾ reals for Nos. 8 to 10. Muscovado Sugar—Inferior to common active, 8¼@9 reals; fair to good Refining buoyant, 9@9¼ reals; Grocery grades firmer at 11¼@12 reals. MOLASSES in fair demand; Clayed, 5¼ reals ₱ keg; Muscovado, 6 reals ₱ keg; Molasses at outports—Clayed, 5¼@6 reals ₱ keg; Muscovado, 6¼@6½ reals ₱ keg. BACON irregular at $15@$16 ₱ cwt. BUTTER heavy and irregular at $25@$28 for superior American. FLOUR in fair demand at $10@$10 50. HAMS quiet and weak at $16@$18 for American salted; $21 50 for American sugar-cured. LARD quiet and weak at $15 25@$16 in kegs, $18@$19 in tins. TALLOW firmer at $13@$13 50. POTATOES weak at $4 50@$5. ONIONS quiet and steady at $3 75@$4 25. LUMBER firm; Pitch Pine, $36@$40 ₱ M. SHOOKS—Box in fair demand at 9@10 reals; Hogshead firmer at 34 reals; empty Hogsheads nominal at $2 25. HOOPS—Long Shaved nominal at $80@$85 ₱ M. FREIGHTS firmer, but not quotably higher. EXCHANGE firm.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship General Barnes, from Savannah.—Edward Travers, James R. Smith, W. H. Taylor and wife, W. H. Vance, M. Marks, M. Kahant, J. H. Patterson, John Liskin, wife and child, J. Blum, Mrs. Van Dine, Miss Bennett and servant, Capt. Johnson and others in steerage.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to persons exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Democrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:16 | Sun sets......5:05 | Moon sets..5:05

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..5:46 | Gov. Island..5:57 | Hell Gate..7:19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Jan. 21.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Erie, Rio Janeiro Dec. 26, Bahia 29th, Pernambuco Jan. 1, Para 8th, and St. Thomas 15th, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison. Brig Maria White, Packer, sprung a leak on night of Dec. 21 at anchor in harbor of St. Martins, partly loaded with salt; discharged part of cargo and vessel remains awaiting orders from owners. See No. 2.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington 3 dys., with naval stores to Lorillard Steam-ship Company.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Johnson, D. C., with mdse. and passengers, to G. B. Merrick.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Lawrence, Richmond, Norfolk, and City Point, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steam-ship Company.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston Jan. 18, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah Jan. 18, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Golden State, Delano, Hong Kong Oct. 11, with mdse. to A. A. Low & Bro.

Ship N. B. Palmer, Low, Shanghai Oct. 5, with teas, &c., to A. A. Low & Bro. Experienced a typhoon in the China Sea, losing a quarter-boat and having other damage.

Ship Ludwig Heyn, (N. G.,) Schmeling, New-Haven.

Ship Fontenaye, (of London,) Taylor, Manila July 28, with mdse. to Arkell & Tufts.

Bark Reindeer, (of New-Haven,) Wellington, Trinidad, Port Spain, Dec. 29, via Martinique 22 ds., with cocoa, &c., to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Mary Celeste, Fowler, Old Harbor, Jam., 25 ds., with logwood to A. H. Solomon.

Brig Manlius, (of Nassau,) Todd, Guantanamo 21 ds., with sugar to Waydell & Co. Left in port schr. M. A. Staples, for New-York same day; schr. Francis A. Davis, for New-York Jan. 1.

Brig Nieuw Beerta, (Dutch,) Jonker, Rio Janeiro via Falmouth, Eng., 56 ds., with coffee to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig S. F. Brown, Davidson, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Brig Maria, (Ital.,) Savarese, Denia 77 ds., with raisins to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Schr. Eothen Brandtberg, Aquin, Hayti, 21 ds., with logwood and coffee to Richard Thackary—vessel to Youngs, Smith and Co.

Schr. General Grant, (of Huntington, L. I.,) Hawes, Fortune Island, Bahamas, 12 ds., with logwood and coffee to Alfred Ogden—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Charles H. Hogdon, (of Providence,) McMillan, St. Ann's Bay, Jam., 17 ds., with fruit to Rathbone Bros. & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Ella Hay, (of Ellsworth,) Jellison, Mayaguez, P. R., 14 ds., with oranges to Joseph Enaas—vessel to Warren, Ray & Co.

Schr. Mary Burdett, (of Newburyport,) Pearl, Para 26 ds., with mdse. to Burdett & Pond. Sld. in co. with schr. Charles Thompson, for New-York. Left in port brig Salmas, (Br.,) Lunn, hence disch.

Schr. Ralph Carleton, (of Camden,) Patten, Cardenas 15 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Louisa Smith, Webber, Jacksonville, Fla., 11 ds., with lumber to Evinger & Russell—vessel to Winchester & Towne.

Schr. Convoy, Freeman, Port Johnson, for Fall River.

Schr. Ella L. Smith, Griggs, Baltimore, for Providence.

Schr. W. G. Patton, (of Boston,) Baker, New-Orleans 17 ds., with molasses to N. H. Brigham.

Schr. Sarah A. Hammond, Falle, Baltimore, for Providence.

Schr. Minnie Herrick, Jones, Baltimore, for Bridgeport.

Schr. M. R. Kirk, Tole, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. Chancellor, Ferguson, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Anna, Parsons, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Santa Maria, Harding, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Palma, Rankin, Savannah, 4 ds., with mdse. to Bentley, Miller & Co.

Schr. Antecedent, French, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Jas. Elwood, Elwood, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. A. W. Thompson, Baker, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. M. Williamson, Lake, Baltimore, for Boston.

Schr. Sarah Halsey, Miller, Alexandria, for Boston.

Schr. Anadir, White, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Belle, Hill, Port Johnson, for Portland.

Schr. Ophir, Murphy, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Herald, Hall, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Paragon, Jones, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Uncas, Champlin, Baltimore, for Norwich.

Schr. Richard Morrell, Sidney, Greenwich.

Schr. Julia E. Clark, Burger, New-Haven.

Schr. James R. Anderson, Wheatley, Providence.

Schr. Clarissa, Allen, Hodgdon, Providence.

Schr. Oscar C. Acken, Meade, Stamford.

Schr. John R. Brick, Wilson, Oyster Bay.

Schr. Allen Middleton, Davis, New-London.

WIND—Sunset, N. W., clear.

Below.

Ship Fontenaye, (of London,) Taylor, from Manila July 28, with mdse. to Arkell & Tufts.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 21.—Arr. steamers McClellan, from Baltimore; Achilles, from Philadelphia; barks Minnie Campbell, from Greenock; Joshua Loring, from New-Orleans.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 21.—Arr. steamer Charleston, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 21.—Arr. United States steamer Wyoming, Commander Davis, from Boston. Experienced heavy weather during the entire passage.

Passed up, steamer Nestorian, for Baltimore.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Jan. 20.—Arr. schrs. Frank M. Freeman, New-Castle, Del., for Salem; Wm. H. West, Tangier, for Boston; A. D. Henderson, Boston, for Savannah; Hiawatha, Newburyport, for Philadelphia; Walton, Bucksport, for do.; Joshua, Belfast, for Baltimore.

Returned, schrs. J. W. Vannaman and John Strauss.

8 A. M.—Wind W. S. W., thick fog.

Spoken.

Dec. 11, lat. 20 S., lon. 7 46 W., ship Peveril of the Peak, (Br.,) from Columbia, for London.